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CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—31 May 1984—Volume 18, Issue 29

Endorsements page 14

Ghettos AND Rainbows

'The nation is held up on the blood of the poor, not the taxes of the rich. While the rich give the overflow, the poor give their lives and their blood.'

—Rev. Jesse Jackson

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"Best All-Around Student Newspaper in the Western US"—Sigma Delta Chi, 1983

"The Best Weekly in the State"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1984

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GAU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

ABU JAMA'S REVENGE: Israeli security force soldiers beat to death the two Palestinians captured alive in last month's bus hijacking south of Tel Aviv. So concluded the official inquiry commission which investigated the incident. A statement from Israel's defense ministry summarized the commission report, saying two of the four Palestinian hijackers were killed during the recapture of the bus. The other two, the summary said, were first stunned while aboard the bus, then taken to a field nearby, where they were "interrogated" by Israeli soldiers. It was here that the two Palestinians "were dealt severe blows by the men on the scene," according to the summary.

The deaths of the two Palestinians, Majdi Ahmad Ali Abu Jama and Subhi Shehade Hassan Abu Jama, became an international issue because Israeli news photographers took photos of one of the hijackers being escorted off the bus apparently unharmed by Israeli soldiers. Though censored, the photo was circulated in a Hebrew newspaper, stirring up controversy about the fates of the men. Originally, defense minister Moshe Arens said people "hostile to Israel" were responsible for reports that the Palestinians died at the hands of the troops, but since the commission's report came out, Arens has advised that legal action be taken against those responsible for the killings.

HAVING IT BOTH WAYS: South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha departed Tuesday on a tour of eight Western European nations in an effort to ease the international isolation of his apartheid regime. Botha hopes to impress on European leaders the progress South Africa has made in relations with its Black-governed neighbor nations. South Africa has invaded Angola and supported guerilla operations against Mozambique, forcing these countries to reduce their own assistance to guerillas who are fighting the South African goverment. Botha has also introduced legislation giving suffrage to Indians and people of mixed race—but not to the Black majority. The coerced treaties and the slightly-relaxed voting restrictions are the proofs Botha offers of his government's new moderation.

VIER TAGE ARBEITSWOCHE: If the 230,000 trade unionists who rallied in Bonn this week are any indication, West Germany may soon be sporting a 35-hour work week and unemployment compensation. The rally was part of a two-week-old labor dispute between the German auto industry and the 2.5 million-member IG Metall metalworkers' union. Most of the nation's auto assembly lines have been closed as a result of the conflict, including Mercedes Benz, Audi, BMW, and Porsche, at an estimated cost to the industry of $92.5 million a day.

The workers are demanding a shorter work week at the same pay, in order to create a million new jobs in West Germany, where 2.25 million are unemployed. The employers, backed by the government, contend that the implementation of the shorter work week would increase the costs of German products so much that they would be priced out of vital export markets. Management has offered a contract providing for early retirements, flexible hours for some jobs, and a 3.3 percent wage incease.

SOMETHING EXTRA FOR YOUR TROUBLE: Guarded optimism met the conviction last week of five El Salvadoran National Guardsmen accused of raping and murdering four US charity workers. The jury of two women and three men delivered their decision almost an hour after the end of a 19-hour trial in Zacatecoluca.

A lawyer for the murdered US citizens, Micael Posner, said, "You don't see many concrete results on human rights in this country, but this was one of them." However, he went on to say that this particular case is not an indication of reforms leading to the punishment of other abuses by El Salvadoran "death squads." It took intensive US government pressure to bring the men to trial.

More information about an El Salvadoran cover-up was revealed by the US State Department after the verdict. A report, written by a retired US Federal Judge said that the Salvadoran government knew the identities of the murderers from the beginning, but despite promises to fully investigate the killings, its first response was to "do everything to conceal the perpetrators of the crime."

Congress released an additional $19 million in military aid to El Salvador on Thursday as a result of the guilty verdict.

PAID HESSIANS: While rejecting additional money for the CIA-backed Nicaraguan contras with one hand, the House of Representatives approved $61.7 million for more military aid to El Salvador with the other. The contras apparently lost out due to their bad reputation; they were described by House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill as "marauders, murderers, rapists, paid Hessians." El Salvador's gain was attributed to the election of "moderate" Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is seen as a force for improvement of El Salvador's notorious human rights record. Representative Stephen Solarz (D-NY), who voted against the El Salvador package, said he did not believe Duarte's election was enough to guarantee that human rights will improve in El Salvador.

FINGERED: The investigator's accusatory finger pointed to CIA director William Casey last week when Casey was implicated in the 1980 theft of Jimmy Carter's campaign papers. A House subcommittee reported that Casey, who managed Reagan's campaign, received some of the documents taken from Carter. The subcommittee also found "credible evidence" that the transfer of the papers was a criminal action. It called for Attorney General Smith to appoint a special prosecutor, but Smith has refused to do so, and is backed by a federal appeals court in his refusal.

FREE MEN EVERYWHERE: A US soldier slain in Vietnam joined the ranks of the Unknowns from three previous wars in Arlington National Cemetery in a Memorial Day ceremony led by President Reagan. Due to the advance of forensic science, and the predominance of small-arms fighting in the war, it took specialists ten years to select a corpse which could not be identified. So little of the soldier remained, the Pentagon had to abandon a tradition which requires that 80 percent of a body be intact to qualify it for the Tomb of Unknowns. All records relating to the dead man have now been destroyed to prevent the embarrassment of a future identification. Original plans calling for 21 F-15 jets to swoop dramatically over the proceedings were cancelled, reportedly because of imprecision in practice maneuvers.

"He was fighting for human dignity for free men everywhere," the president said. Reagan's voice "broke" twice during his eulogy to the soldier.

RONNIE'S STINGERS: US missiles have gone where US troops could not. President Reagan has long hankered for new US military bases in countries bordering the Persian Gulf, but the Arab nations have resisted the proposal. Monday, however, Saudi Arabia accepted 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. The Reagan administration hopes the missiles will protect oil tankers in the gulf from the attacks of Iranian and Iraqi planes. In their four-year-old war, Iraq and Iran have begun targeting neutral shipping as a way of undermining each other's economies—a move that has forced the oil-dependent West to take an active interest in the fighting.

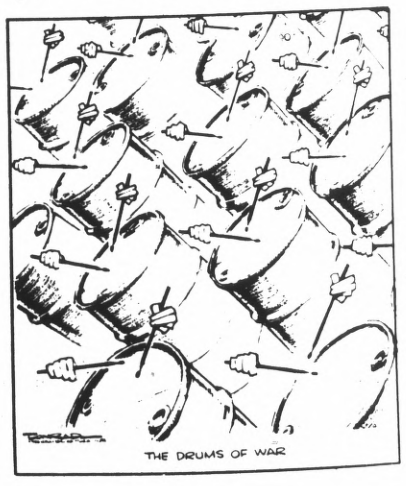

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Photo by ANNIE VALVA

A Day for Shaw

by Lisa Crystal

SUING A UNIVERSITY CAN BE A strain on the pocketbook. If anyone understands this, it's UCSC community studies professor Nancy Shaw. Her two-year legal battle against the university has cost her over $40,000 so far—and she says that if the sex discrimination suit she filed in California Superior Court last week goes to trial, her expenses could climb "as high as $100,000."

To raise money for Shaw, the members of her Legal Defense Fund have organized Nancy Shaw Day at UCSC on June 4, featuring a campuswide book, record, and tape sale. Through various fundraising activities, defense fund members have collected $25,000 over the last two years. "The only reason I've been able to get as far as I have is because a lot of people have been raising the funds, helping to do the legal research, and so on," said Shaw. She added that she hopes to raise $15,000 by the first week of June to "pay off existing expenses and have a little money available to start on the suit."

Shaw filed a sex discrimination suit in state court last week because, she said, "The clock was running on the statute of limitations for suing the university." According to state law, an individual must file suit within two years of the alleged act of discrimination, and Shaw was officially denied tenure in May 1982.

The suit is the latest in a series of legal actions Shaw has taken against the university during her long struggle to secure the benefits of "tenure" at UCSC: job security, a higher pay scale, and more opportunities to take paid leaves of absence to do research, or sabbaticals. The struggle began three years ago when, in spite of overwhelmingly positive recommendations from the community studies board, two review committees, Oakes College, outside reviewers, and the UCSC Committee on Academic Personnel, Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer refused to grant Shaw tenure. Sinsheimer claimed her research, which involves the sociological study of health care in women's prisons, was not "scholarly" and "could have been done by any investigative journalist."

But Shaw says she believes that discrimination was a factor in the chancellor's decision. "There was discrimination directed at me because I'm a woman, because my research is focused on issues about women," she said in a recent interview. "And there appears to be discrimination against gay faculty—I am one person who has been affected by that bias."

'Tenure is not supposed to be given on the basis of political inoffensiveness. It's supposed to be awarded because a person is a scholar, teacher, and an asset to the university.'

—Nancy Shaw

In January 1983 the Academic Senate Committe on Privilege and Tenure ruled that Sinsheimer had committed "procedural violations" during his review of Shaw's case by appointing a second review committee after the first one recommended her for tenure, and by using political considerations in deciding her case. Last June, however, then-UC president David Saxon upheld the chancellor's decision by ruling that there were no procedural violations.

Shaw was undaunted by the UC administration's actions. She filed complaints with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Civil Rights division of the Office of Education, which investigates reports of discrimination at any institution receiving federal funds.

Although Shaw has received no word yet from the Civil Rights office, the EEOC ruled last month that "there is reasonable cause to believe [Shaw] was denied a promotion and tenure based on her sex." The commission's study found that "in tenure decisions in the year that Shaw was denied a promotion, males were granted tenure and only females were rejected."

According to Shaw, "The EEOC finding is very significant because as far as I know it's the first time the EEOC has intervened in a tenure case." Because of this ruling, Shaw's and the university's attorneys are currently engaged in conciliation talks designed to reach an out-of-court agreement.

Although Shaw said she hopes the talks will be successful, UC attorney Philip Spiekerman said he is "skeptical" about the possibility of reaching an agreement. Before the talks began May 14, Spiekerman said, "If the EEOC proposes that we grant [Shaw] tenure there will be no basis for a settlement."

Neither side can reveal what they've requested during EEOC negotiations—but Shaw pointed out, "I *can* say what I've always wanted." What she's always wanted, she said, is a promotion retroactive to the day she was denied it, all the raises she would have received, and to have her legal fees paid by the university. She said she also wants her sabbatical credits, of which she accumulated over a quarter's worth while teaching at UCSC.

IF THE EEOC NEGOTIATIONS ARE unsuccessful, the EEOC will issue Shaw a "right to sue" in federal court. Shaw said she believes a federal court would grant her requests if she wins the case. But Shaw also said she wants more—she said she wants payment "for damages to my reputation and personal suffering. These kinds of damages can be collected in state court."

Shaw has maintained her sense of optimism and resolution throughout the case. But Shaw said she knows many junior faculty members who have been denied tenure at UCSC in the past five years and have "just not been able to afford the representation" to fight the decision. Shaw claims that these people were also victims of sexism and racism. "Most of these people are just as capable of being senior faculty members as the people who are promoted," she said. "It's a myth to think that the decisions that are ultimately being made are between the people who have it and the people who don't. It's deciding which of the many people who do have it you're going to keep around." Shaw added that some people do not challenge their tenure denials "because they can't take the chance of not being able to get another job."

But Shaw is not worried about being on anybody's don't-hire list. "It's more important to me to stand up for what I believe in," she said. "I think one of the reasons I got fired was because I haven't decided to put my political beliefs and social commitment on the shelf for seven years until I get tenure."

Shaw lamented the temptation of some faculty to succumb to the demands of the "system." "Since all this happened I've been told by several junior faculty members that what they've learned from my case is that they should not be politically active until they get tenure," said Shaw. "They don't realize that what they've basically said is 'I'll save my freedom of speech for seven years . . . I won't do anything that might offend some superior.' The thing is that tenure is not supposed to be given on the basis of political inoffensiveness. It's supposed to be awarded because the person is a scholar, a teacher, and an asset in the university."

Students also suffer when faculty decide to become politically inoffensive, Shaw believes, because they are denied access to public discourse. She added that faculty sometimes train themselves out of the habit of being "politically active" for the rest of their lives. She calls this phenomenon a "politics of milktoastness."

Shaw's own outspokenness seems to have proved more beneficial to her case than detrimental; expressions of support continue to pour in from around the country. Besides her defense fund, a Shaw support committee recently formed in the Bay area. Shaw described some of the ways people contribute to her cause: "A woman in New York who I'd never met, who just got tenure, wrote to me and told me she wanted to turn her tenure party into a benefit for me because she had been so influenced by my work in childbirth." Shaw said the woman later sent her $750.

Besides being an opportunity for Shaw and her supporters to raise money, the June 4 Nancy Shaw Day is also significant because Shaw is leaving UCSC next month. Since her teaching contract at UCSC expired this year, Shaw accepted a position as an adjunct faculty member at the UC San Francisco graduate department of Social and Behavioral Science. But Shaw said people here can still help her case by donating time and money to her legal defense fund. She said, "Just because we filed suit doesn't mean the whole situation is now removed from the public."

The sales for Nancy Shaw Day will be held at Oakes College, Kerr Hall Courtyard, and the entrance to McHenry Library.

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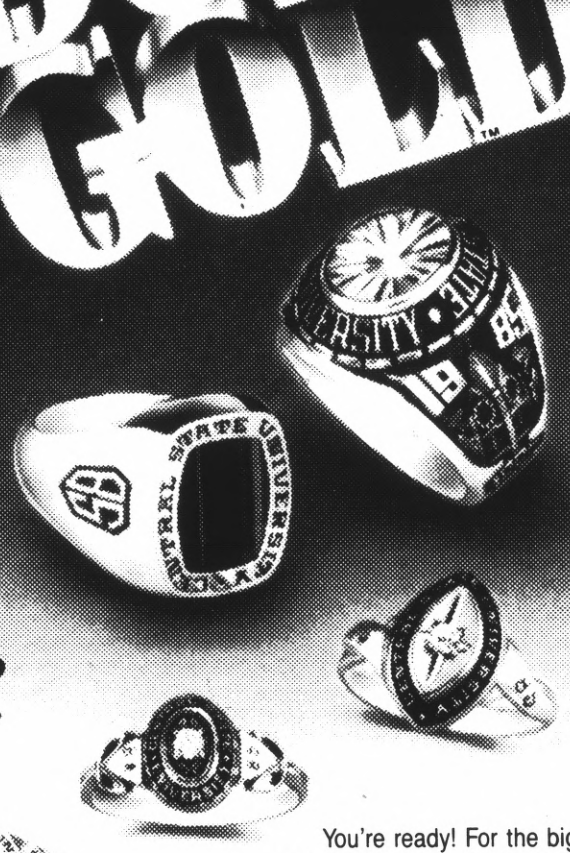

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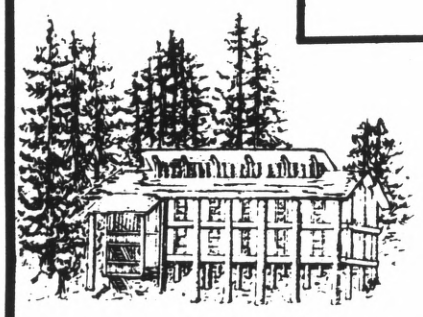

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UC Workers: What They're Worth

by Ellen Guilbert Brown

AS WOMEN CONTINUE TO make slow but steady financial and professional gains in the workforce, the battle over "equal pay for equal work" wages on. More often than not women are paid less than men for comparable work. The University of California is no exception, according to the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) which represents more than 30,000 UC employees.

To assess the University of California's employment and job classification practices, the UC Office of the President submitted a report to the state legislature in April outlining its policies. The issues of pay equity and comparable worth for women in the UC system were studied closely. Although the UC report concluded that a "new policy is not needed" to address the issue, AFSCME is urging the university to adopt new policies.

The report is titled "Employment and Compensation of Women at the University of California." Included in its pages are findings and recommendations of the Comparable Worth Steering Committee, established by the University in 1982.

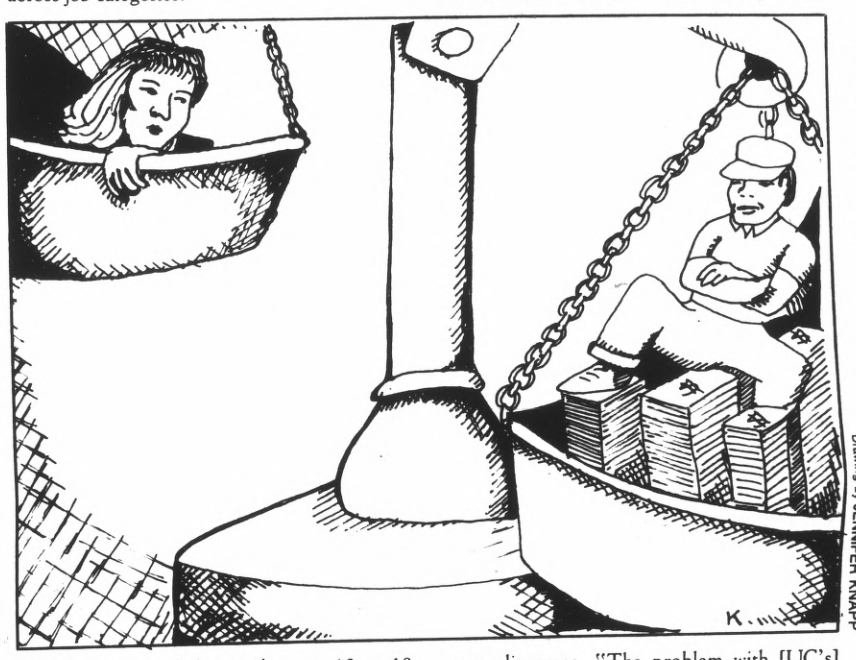
While the 96-page report is comprehensive, AFSCME charges that the Comparable Worth study is "worthless" in view of the report's conclusion that "new policy is not needed" to change what AFSCME calls the "UC system's sex-segregated workforce."

According to AFSCME International Area Director Vernon R. Watkins, 612 of the 829 UC job classifications examined in the report are comprised of 70 percent or more of one sex. "This means that almost 75 percent of the University of California job classes apparently have been designated either 'men's' or 'women's' " Watkins said. He added that the University of California has a "pattern" of paying employees in "women's" jobs "significantly less" than employees in "men's" jobs.

Watkins pointed out that while the average salary in male-dominated jobs at UC is $2,146 a month, the average for female-dominated positions is $1,773—a 21 percent difference. However, Saul Geiser, Principal Administrative Analyst in the Office of the President, contends that Watkins' figure is incorrect. According to Geiser, women earn 89 percent of what men earn in the UC system. "The difference is only 11 percent," Geiser argued.

Watkins remains concerned that "in the face of this blatant sex-segregation and sex-based inequity," UC officials have decided not to implement new policies to address these problems.

However, Geiser argues that AFSCME and other critics of the study have taken the claim that "new policy is not needed" out of context. He pointed out that the study says only that "existing policy" is sufficient to remedy discrimination problems. For example, Geiser noted that "equal pay for equal work has been the law of the land since 1963. We aren't saying that *nothing* needs to be done," explained Geiser. "What we are saying is that we have to take existing policy and apply it more effectively and consistently across job categories."



Drawing by JENNIFER KNAPP

Geiser explained that in the next 12 to 18 months the Comparable Worth Steering Committee will examine UC's current job classification procedures. Currently jobs are classified according to the duties and responsibilities the positions entail. Some of the University's criteria for assigning classifications include the nature, variety and difficulty of work, supervision received, supervision exercised and the amount of person-to-person contact the position requires.

These factors were originally established in 1942 when then-UC President Robert G. Sproul expressed the need to "ensure equitable treatment...of persons found to be doing the same work," and to "form a basis for the intelligent treatment of compensation problems."

The UC report explains that changes in the classification plans over the past 40 years have eliminated titles and distinctions based on sex. For example, a groundsman is now called a groundskeeper; and a seamstress is now called a power sewing machine operator. Education and previous experience are now factors in job classifications. The study concludes that although other forms of job evaluation exist, UC's method is the most similar to methods used by other federal and state agencies.

However, Nadia Bledsoe, AFSCME president of Local 3223 and UCSC Library Assistant, disagrees. "The problem with [UC's] system of job classification is that it was done in the 1940s. Since then, profound changes have occurred." Bledsoe characterized the university's changes as "patching up." She added that the "minor revisions aren't going to reflect accurately" the changes that have occurred for working women over the last 40 years.

Bledsoe pointed out the inequalities that still exist in the UC job classification and pay plans. Listed beneath salary ranges in the UC report are the female-dominated, male dominated, and non-dominated jobs to which the salaries apply. In the salary range of $1,300 to $1,399, for example, the report concludes that women make up 91 percent of all vocational nurses and men comprise 93 percent of all building maintenance workers. While the salaries for each job are nearly equal, Bledsoe argues that the job qualifications are "glaringly unequal."

According to Bledsoe, a building maintenance worker in the UC system "performs, under supervision, a number of unskilled tasks in the maintenance, alteration and repair of buildings and related facilities." A vocational nurse "performs a wide variety of patient care activities under the direction of registered nursing personnel. Nursing duties include administering drugs, performing and prescribing procedures such as enemas, douches, hot and cold applications, and changing dressings. The vocational nurse also assists in the examination and treatment of tracheotomies."

"The nurse is paid the same as a building maintenance worker," explained Bledsoe, "even though a vocational nurse is issued a professional license by the State of California Vocational Nurse Examination." She concluded, "They [the UC officials] seem to think that their policies are equitable, but they still believe that some male-dominated job qualifications warrant equal pay to female-dominated jobs." Another example, she said, is a librarian who needs a college education but is paid equal or less than a tree trimmer who needs only a high school diploma.

Bledsoe's solution is to "revamp the existing classification system—not to just 'patch it up.' " She said UC needs to audit all of its jobs and examine existing inequities to "ensure that women are getting paid for the work that they are performing."

In response to Bledsoe's and AFSCME's concerns, the University is attempting to establish an "integrated workforce" to remedy the "concentration of women and men in different types of jobs," according to Geiser. He contends that in 1977 women comprised 29.6 percent of the executive, administrative and managerial workforce. In 1981, the figure rose 9 percent. Geiser estimates that the "late figures show a 40-percent increase." Ongoing affirmative action efforts "aimed at hiring and promoting women in higher level, better-paying jobs" are recognized in the report as instrumental in reducing the female/male wage gap.

The 30,000 UC employees are just a fraction of the more than one million members that AFSCME represents nationwide. Geiser recognizes that "the University is probably the largest public employer in the state" and that it "must be responsive to these kinds of issues [brought up by AFSCME]." Expressing the University's overall concern about pay equity and comparable worth, Geiser concluded, "We aren't required by law to do any of this, but we are going to do it anyway."

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He's a Believer

by Valerie Johnson

TO KEVIN GILLIS, THE NEWLY-ELECTED UCSC representative to the Student Body President's Council (SBPC) for 1984-85, "student involvement" at UCSC means fulfilling certain "obligations" to a student's university and individual college. This obligation, he said, may be as simple as filling out faculty evaluations or voting in campus elections.

Gillis defeated his two opponents, Steve Harris and Brad D. Neily last Friday with his total of 267 votes. Although more than 6000 undergraduates attend UCSC, only 576 voted. "The biggest thing I've learned in running for this office is that everyone doesn't have to be active in some organization," said Gillis. "But a student should do the simple things like voting and filling out surveys."

Gillis views the representative's role (or its title of "president" in the rest of the UC campuses) as a responsibility to "monitor the other UC campuses, to emulate them when they have good ideas and to share our ideas." SBPC is a forum for students to express problems about the UC system and brainstorm ideas for improvements. Gillis said he will propose a Third World breadth requirement for all the UC campuses to the SBPC next year.

One of Gillis's many duties next year will be to foster a good relationship between students and the Santa Cruz community. "Students need to be aware that Santa Cruz is a very [politically] active town," he said. Gillis plans to solicit community organizations to take in students by telling them, "Come, recruit here."

On campus, Gillis is a "big believer" in the separate college system. He believes this system benefits students because the colleges offer environments in which they can develop close personal and academic relationships. However, he said he is aware that some students may have little interest in participating in college life. For students who "don't have the time" or "want to do their own thing" Gillis wants to demonstrate to them the potential of "interacting with people in a positive way at the college level."

In addition, Gillis wholeheartedly supports campuswide activities. At the campuswide level, Gillis believes there is a need for some sort of student union, which he said would "complement the college structure."

Gillis said he finds it "mind-boggling" that UCSC has the highest rate in the UC system of students leaving the campus before they graduate. Gillis attributes this attrition to a lack of community support students experience at UCSC. Another factor, he said, is the lack of sports—next year he plans to work extensively with the Office of Physical Education and Recreation to offer students more sports facilities. "Sports aren't important to everyone," he admitted, "but they're still important."

Next year Gillis will propose a Third World breadth requirement for all UC campuses.

However, Gillis opposes the currently circulating idea of expanding the A-Frame to make it a student union. According to Gillis, the A-Frame is a place for students involved in organizations—a student union should be a place for all students. "The student union is a central gathering spot for people from all the colleges, not a specific gathering spot for groups," he explained.

Gillis is also annoyed with the current state of the Narrative Evaluation System (NES). "It's supposed to be the backbone of our school, something we sell ourselves on as being different," he said. "And yet, we don't do it as well as we could." He attributes the major problem of the NES to some faculty members who, he says, do not take evaluations seriously when they write them. According to Gillis, no one outside UCSC will take the narrative evaluations seriously either until the UCSC faculty does.

To rectify this, Gillis will propose next year that the administration "instruct the instructors" in a one-day workshop on how to write evaluations for each academic division. Currently, whether a person is a tenured faculty member or an instructor for a quarter, the teacher is given one sheet of paper which explains what the NES is. "That's unacceptable," Gillis explained. "They need more than one sheet of paper to explain the backbone of our university." He also intends to propose to the administration that class sizes be included on evaluations.

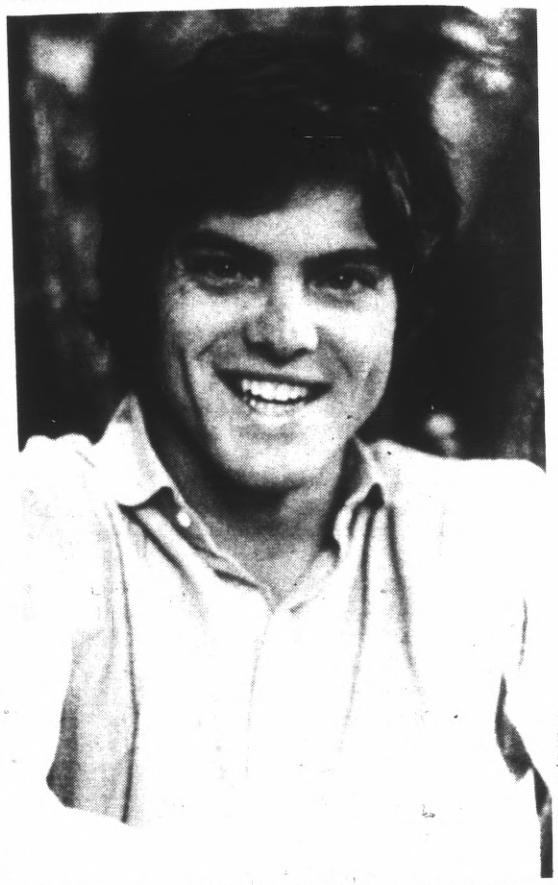

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

UCSC's newly elected Student Body Presidents' Council Representative Kevin Gillis.

One idea that would not strengthen UCSC's backbone, Gillis believes, is the idea of instituting what he calls a Research and Development "factory" at UCSC; he believes "park" is too pretty a word. He said he believes the R&D "factory" is a form of "prostituting the university." Gillis also opposes the factory for environmental and economic reasons. Based on what he has learned from R&D studies and faculty members, Gillis said he believes the economic projections made for the "factory" were unsound.

Instead, as an R&D alternative, Gillis proposes the building of institutes where UCSC professors would all publish together with the assistance of undergraduate research technicians. According to Gillis, the university, students, and professors would benefit by consolidating people in related academic fields together into think-tanks.

In addition, Gillis wants the UC system to "lighten up on professors" when it comes to publishing. "When UCSC was founded, professors were not hired as publishers," he said, "They were hired as instructors."

Gillis invites anyone who has opinions, ideas or the time now to work with him to facilitate improvements for next year. He can be contacted at 425-3551.

CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Reach-Out or Shut-Out?

Apparently UCSC students aren't the only people concerned about the conspicuous lack of Third World students on campus. UC president David Gardner also wants to recruit more minority students to the UC system.

To draw more Third World students to UC campuses, Gardner says he wants to improve UC's outreach programs at high schools and our transfer programs for California community colleges. According to Gardner, although minorities comprise more than 80 percent of community college students, most do not transfer to the UC system. Gardner says he may draft a budget item requesting state support next year for such programs because currently they are funded solely by the university.

Gardner is also worried about the quality of UC students. He said UC needs to rethink the "distinction between those minority students who are eligible for admission to UC under regular requirements and those who come in as special admissions students." Gardner said he believes UC should concentrate on attracting the minority students who are admitted to UC but later decide not to attend; he also wants to develop stricter UC admissions requirements to force prospective students to take a more rigorous class load in high school. He does not, however, offer suggestions about how to ensure that all California high school students have access to such classes.

Dirty Genes

Environmental activists scored a dramatic victory recently when a federal court barred UC Berkeley from conducting open-air testing of a manufactured organism. The preliminary injunction handed down from US District Judge John J. Sirica prevents Berkeley scientist Steven Lindow from spraying potato plants with an organism designed to prevent frost damage. Tested in labs, the life form was supposed to be the first genetically-engineered organism ever released in the environment.

Critics claim that the open-air tests could trigger profound impacts on the ecosystem and require further research. The court order also prevented the National Institute of Health (NIH) from approving any life form, open-air testing until a decision is made on a related 1983 lawsuit.

Private genetic engineering industries are also affected by the ruling. Although they are not required to by law, private researchers often submit experiments to the NIH for safety testing. Proponents for the genetic testing, claim that the injunction will force them to move their experiments to other countries, because the industry promises major financial gains.

UC On Trial Again

UC agricultural research will step back into the limelight as the trial over its controversial practices resumes this fall. The trial was interrupted in April due to Judge Spurgeon Avakian's serious blood infection. Presiding Judge Winton McKibben decided to start the trial over with Alameda Superior Judge Raymond Marsh.

The plaintiffs, represented by California Rural Legal Assistance—filed suit in 1979, challenging the use of federal and state funds in UC research leading to the mechanization of farm practices. The case questions the legalities of the research, maintaining that it benefits large agriculture business concerns at the expense of farm workers and small farmers. The plaintiffs are working to get the court order which would require assessments of the social effects of the UC projects.

Use a Gun . . .

Some of the many things we can't do at UCSC are commit physical abuse, threaten others with violence, or threaten the health and safety of any person on University property. Those restrictions are from section 51.15 of the Policies and Regulations code at UCSC.

Porter Provost Fred Liebermann accused Merrill student Mark Ryan of behavior which threatened the health and safety of others after Ryan pointed an air pistol down a hall in Porter A dorm as Proctor Richard Speer walked into the line of fire.

At Ryan's disciplinary hearing, which was held at Porter College last week, there was no question that the pistol was in Ryan's hand and that he indeed pointed it at Speer. Ryan, however, claimed he was innocent because he knew the pistol, which is powered by compressed gas and fires BBs, was unloaded. Therefore, Ryan contended at the hearing, he could not have been threatening Speer's health and safety. Speer, however, testified that he was "terrified," recounting the first few seconds after he saw the gun in Ryan's hand.

The Porter College Disciplinary Committee, chaired by Professor Douglas McClellan, found Ryan innocent of the charges. McClellan said that "based on the evidence" Ryan's behavior didn't seem to represent a threat to Speer.

On Tuesday, April 10, Ryan was arrested by campus police for displaying the pistol in Porter's Dining hall. Within hours he was released on $5,000 cash bail. Criminal charges are still pending downtown. ✓

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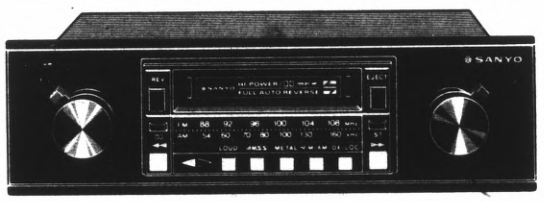

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SC County Races

Supe Scoop

by Charlotte Kaufman and Todd Woody

ALTHOUGH MOST UCSC STUdents won't be casting votes for the three open Santa Cruz County supervisorial seats this Tuesday, the election's outcome will determine the board's political balance and its policies on environmental and growth issues as well as its position on UCSC's proposed R&D Center.

With the incumbents Dan Forbus' and Joe Cuchiarra's re-election likely in the First and Fifth Districts respectively, the fate of the 3-2 liberal majority hangs with the outcome of the hotly-contested Second District race between front-runners Supervisor Robley Levy and challenger Dave Tunno. The Second District contest has been a tight race with conservative Beverly Moore's candidacy an unknown factor.

A candidate must receive 50 percent of the primary vote to win a supervisorial seat outright. If no candidate captures a majority on June 5, voters will choose between the top two finishers in the November general election. The following are brief sketches of the incumbents and their challengers.

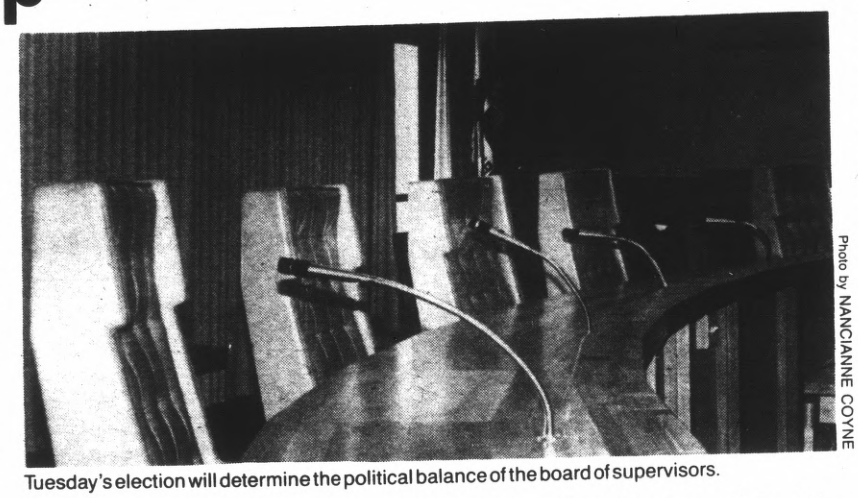


Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

Tuesday's election will determine the political balance of the board of supervisors.

First District: Live Oak-Soquel-Summit

Dan Forbus—Seeking a fourth four-year term, the long-time conservative supervisor says he doesn't consider his challengers any great threat to his re-election. Although the four other candidates attack his record and effectiveness in representing First District interests, Forbus defends his record and maintains that he fights for all his constituents' needs. Although Forbus concedes that the Live Oak and other First District areas suffer from high density and public service shortages, he says that improvements are on the horizon. Forbus blames the board's liberal majority for blocking his solutions to the First District's problems. Forbus is a long-time opponent of Measure J, the county's growth management system, and attributes the First District's housing shortage in part to that ordinance. He places law enforcement, senior needs, and childcare as the county's top budget priorities.

Barney Bricmont—A seven-year trustee for the Live Oak Elementary School District, Bricmont is considered Forbus' most serious threat to his re-election. Bricmont, a ten-year Live Oak resident, advocates a zero-growth rate for Live Oak, until the county funds sidewalks, parks, libraries, and other capital improvements for the unincorporated area sandwiched between the cities of Santa Cruz and Capitola. A self-employed irrigation contractor and organic farmer, Bricmont promises he will exert strong leadership to protect the county's agricultural lands from development and city annexation. He vows to be a "full-time supervisor" and says childcare programs would be a top priority.

Joe Crouchman—An eight-year Live Oak resident, Crouchman wants to "take the politics out of politics." Nevetheless, he says it's vital for the First District representative to "give [liberal supervisors] Cuchiarra, Levy, and Patton hell." He claims the current board doesn't pay enough attention to the First District and calls Live Oak the "Siberia" of Santa Cruz County. Crouchman said human services is his primary concern.

Nancy Holmes—A Soquel resident and crusader for children's rights, Holmes is running on a "human rights program." Holmes—the founder and chairperson of the National Children's Way Foundation—supports child abuse programs, care for the elderly, low-income assistance, and other needs which she says county politicians traditionally ignore. Holmes vows to make dramatic changes in the county's mental health care system and would seek the shutdown of Harbor Hills, a locked psychiatric unit. Holmes, 31, attacks the current board as "elitist" and says that Forbus "has had his chance [on the board]. It's time for him to step aside and and let younger people have a chance."

George Waldron—The 61 year-old chair of the Santa Cruz American Independent Party—known as "Crazy George Waldron" to many area residents— claims he ran against Forbus in 1974 and lost by only 261 votes. County records show, however, that he ran in 1972 and lost by 2000 ballots. Waldron has advocated a number of bizarre policies, including a proposal to make the superintendent of county schools the director of the county planning department. The candidate says he is running because he wants one last shot at office before he dies.

Second District: Capitola-Aptos-La Selva Beach

Robley Levy—The board's chair, Levy is seeking re-election in a district that has returned only one incumbent to office in 40 years. A former state coastal commissioner, Levy is known as a staunch environmentalist and growth control advocate. Although she votes with liberal supervisors Cuchiarra and Patton on those issues regularly, Levy calls herself a moderate and independent representative of Second District interests. Her campaign is supported by moderate to liberal mid-county residents as well as the Santa Cruz County Democratic Women's Club. In an unusual move, the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* endorsed Levy over Dave Tunno, her more conservative main opponent.

Dave Tunno—A former congressional aide, Tunno claims that Levy's voting record indicates that she follows the lead of progressive supervisor Gary Patton at the expense of mid-county interests. He says he would provide the Second District with an absolutely "moderate and independent" representative. Tunno advocates a revision of Measure J and the county planning department—which he says has been "politicized" by the board majority—to promote small business growth. The retired Soquel businessperson has picked up support from moderate to conservative Second District residents and the Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council.

Beverly Moore—The Rio Del Mar resident has strong support from many coastal conservatives but declines to accept a conservative label. The president of the Rio Del Mar Improvement Association, a development-oriented citizens group, Moore says she isn't pro-growth but favors the repeal of Measure J on the grounds that it has led to a housing shortage. She says law enforcement and senior issues would be her priorities as supervisor and expressed dissatisfaction that a "sideshow" between Levy and Tunno has distracted voters from the issues and differences between the candidates.

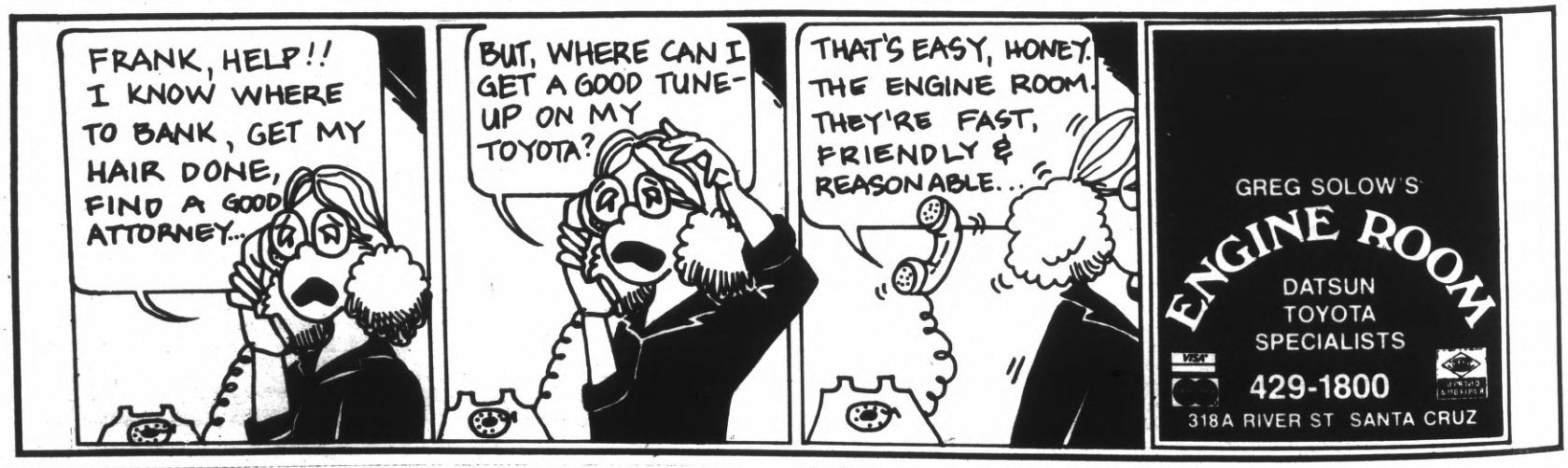
Lou Darrigo—This dark horse candidate and retired contractor generally promotes pro-growth policies and places his priorities on "finding people places to live." He lacks widespread support for his candidacy.

Fifth District: Scotts Valley-San Lorenzo Valley

Joe Cuchiarra—The popular liberal candidate stresses the importance of maintaining "quality representation" that responds to the needs of a broad spectrum of Fifth District voters and says he considers himself a moderating force on the board. Cuchiarra advocates growth management to limit "urban sprawl" and vows to protect rural and remote areas of the community. Cuchiarra's candidacy has been endorsed by the Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council and the *Sentinel*.

Bob Slawinski—This civic leader and businessperson has caused a fair amount of confusion by withdrawing from active campaigning. Slawinski's name will, however, remain on the ballot and he encourages Fifth District residents to vote for him. He considers himself an "environmentalist candidate" with the San Lorenzo sewer controversy his one and only issue.

Jack Van Diepen—The lesser-known candidate advocates "the free enterprise system" and says he's concerned about the county and its "socialistic direction." Van Diepen, who immigrated to the US 32 years ago from the Netherlands, claims the county planning department is "choking public services" and calls for the repeal of growth management and a "common sense" approach to county problems.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Lyndon LaRouche

Beyond Fanaticism

by Chris Geiger

SANTA CRUZANS WHO BELIEVE that anti-nuclear rallies are actually "drug and terrorist festivals," or that Henry Kissinger, the FBI and the International Monetary Fund are plotting to instigate world holocaust, will have an outlet for their sentiments in the June 5 elections. Lyndon LaRouche, founder of several secretive ultra-right organizations, is running for the Democratic presidential nomination alongside mainstream candidates Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Jesse Jackson on the June 5 primary ballot. A LaRouche group calling itself the National Democratic Party is also fielding candidates in various other local races, including the 12th District Representative contest in the San Lorenzo Valley.

Most people probably know the "LaRouchies" best from encounters at airports. Clean-cut representatives of the "Fusion Energy Foundation" exhort the virtues of nuclear power and particle-beam weapons to passersby, soliciting contributions for their cause, and grossing up to $60,000 per day nationwide. The man behind them all has authored tracts like "Hitler: Runaway British Agent," and "Kissinger, The Politics of Faggotry," and is responsible for the ever popular "Feed Jane Fonda to the Whales" bumper stickers. He also claims that "certain Jewish families" backed Hitler's rise to power. The New York State Supreme Court found that the Anti-Defamation League's labelling of LaRouche as anti-Semitic was a "fair comment." Through his various groups, LaRouche has had documented contacts with the KKK,the American Independent Party,the ultraright Liberty Lobby, and Teamsters president Jackie Presser.

LaRouche gave the first California press conference of his 1984 campaign in San Francisco Tuesday. Terming Walter Mondale an "agent of Soviet influence," he proceeded to attack pro-choice advocates and the ERA. LaRouche has supposedly raised millions for his war chest, and plans to buy several prime-time TV spots in the coming week. "I'm the only candidate," he claimed, "even remotely qualified to be a candidate."

Scott M. Roddick, a LaRouche delegate in the presidential primaries, first encountered the group at the Seattle airport. "I got off the plane, and they've been on my tail ever since," he told *City on a Hill*. "I'm kind of a Reagan man myself. I like anyone who will fight the damn bunch [referring to the other Democratic contenders], and they [the LaRouchies] were on Henry Kissinger's back too. I kind of agree with them, although I don't know where they get some of their information." Roddick said he "doesn't know just where he [La Rouche] stands," and must depend on what his "followers" tell him. "I may not always agree with these fellows [LaRouchies]," he said, "but I don't want to call them good-for-nothing-bastards.

"It all began [at the airport] with the atomic stuff, when I gave them $20," Roddick said. "They hung on me like leeches." LaRouche representatives called him about once a week thereafter, he stated, either to tell him about a LaRouche TV appearance or to ask for more money. He said that he has given more money since, and two or three times it "went into the thousand figures. They call from all over the country," he said. "The other night they called from Chicago, and wanted $1,000 right now. I told them I'd given all I'm gonna give—I'm on Social Security, you know."

Drawing by M. ARISMAN

LaRouche has written such tracts as Hitler: Runaway British Agent *and* Kissinger, the Politics of Faggotry.

Roddick said that the LaRouche contacts have never discussed the Democratic convention with him, although that is the next stop for delegates once they are elected. He also noted that he didn't ask to be a delegate. "Because of the simple fact that I put all this money up, they put my name down," he said. "I don't know what that amounts to."

Along with the Democratic primary, LaRouche candidates have popped up in a multitude of other area races. According to Richard Matoon, a LaRouche challenger for the 12th District Representative seat, the organization is running 650 candidates in California this year, mostly for Democratic Central Committee seats. Northern California NDPC coordinator Brian Lantz claims that 17 LaRouche candidates are running for 22 central committee seats in Santa Clara County, but he has consistently refused to reveal their identities. Voters in those areas will have no way of knowing who the LaRouchies are, and LaRouche candidates may win in several districts which lack full slates of alternatives. Matoon told the San Jose *Mercury News* that LaRouche's goal is to "take over the Democratic Party."

LaRouche candidates are openly campaigning as such in several legislative races. Although they pose little threat in most contests, Matoon may serve to raise some dust in the 12th district, which includes the San Lorenzo Valley. There he will vie with Stanford economics professor Martin Carnoy for the privilege of challenging Republican incumbent Ed Zschau next fall.

Carnoy supports the nuclear freeze, promotes reducing Silicon Valley industries' dependence on Defense Department contracts and opposes all Central American intervention, including El Salvador military aid. He is co-author of *Economic Democracy* and *A New Social Contract*, and has in the past been affiliated with Tom Hayden's Campaign for Economic Democracy. Matoon, on the other hand, espouses a platform quite non-typical of the Democratic Party: heavy emphasis on "star wars" particle beam weapons systems, opposition to the nuclear freeze, and $500 billion in loan support for "key American industries" at minimal interest.

Carnoy told *City on a Hill* that he called Matoon in March to find out who he was. "He was so far out on the issues," said Carnoy, it was soon clear to me that he was a LaRouche candidate." He expressed some concern over the upcoming primary. In some districts Matoon's name is placed first on the ballots, giving the LaRouchie a slight advantage. "There is a lot of random voting," noted Carnoy. "I don't think those people who find out he's a LaRouche candidate will vote for him."

The Lyndon LaRouche organizations, which some observers have labelled a "political cult," have been around for a while. LaRouche began not on the ultra-right, but on the ultra-left—as a member of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party from 1948 to 1966. During the '60s his "US Labor Party" (USLP) emerged as a Marxist offshoot of the splintered student left, and attracted considerable support. The big change in political orientation evidently began with "Operation MOP UP," when his hockey-helmeted followers mounted over 60 violent attacks against other leftist groups. In 1976 the USLP published a polemic accusing the Rockefeller family of seizing control of the Democratic Party in 1968, with the help of "storm troopers" and the Institute for Policy Studies, a left-liberal think tank. Apparently obsessed with security and intelligence operations, the USLP operated an upstate New York training camp in counterinsurgency techniques, and in 1977 enlisted the help of the famed mercenary Mitchell Werbell III ("the Wizard of Whispering Death").

LaRouche made his first bid for the presidency in 1980, when he collected $500,000 in matching campaign funds. The NDPC ran over 500 candidates for local and state offices in 1983, capturing seats on several Democratic committees and polling up to 30 percent in some Congressional primaries. The Federal Election Commission is presently considering his application for $130,000 in matching funds.

Although vying for power within the Democratic Party, LaRouche explicitly attacks the democratic process. He condemns "pluralism" as fit only for the British aristocracy, and has referred to "ninety-nine and forty-four one-hundredths" of humanity as being no more than a "bestial mass of ignorant sheep." Evidently LaRouche is counting on the ignorance of the "sheep" to elect his candidates June 5.

California Propositions

Measuring Up

by Doug Reed

UNLESS HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL, BALLOT measures are lucky to receive anything more than a cursory examination by most voters. Since none of the propositions on the June ballot have generated as much excitement as did Proposition 13 or the Peripheral Canal proposal, many voters may be unaware of the issues on the ballot. In an attempt to remedy this situation, *City on a Hill* summarizes eight of the propositions.

Proposition 16—County Jail Bonds

Citing severe overcrowding and unsafe conditions in many of California's county jails, supporters of Proposition 16 are asking voters to approve a bond measure that would generate $250 million for the improvement and construction of county jails throughout the state.

The State Board of Corrections has found that over 40 counties have prison populations that exceed the jails' designed capacity. Also, 17 counties are facing lawsuits because of either unsafe or illegal conditions. Supporters of Proposition 16 argue that these conditions have forced counties to release prisoners before their sentences are up—in spite of demands by some for tougher anti-crime laws.

Opponents of 16, however, argue that alternative measures such as work-furlough and community service sentencing should be utilized more effectively. Also, they say that the $250 million price tag is deceiving. With interest on the bonds, the cost to taxpayers will be $486 million. Bond measures, detractors say, are "taxation time bombs" that will boost tax rates when the bonds become due. They also claim the bond measure is unnecessary because of funds approved by voters for jail construction in the November 1982 election.

Proposition 17—State Prison Bonds

A $320 million bond measure, Proposition 17 would provide funds for new construction and renovation in the state's prison system. As of January 1984, state prisons held 12,000 more prisoners than they were designed to accommodate. By July 1987, the Department of Corrections estimates that state prison populations will exceed designed capacity by over 25,000 inmates.

Supporters of the measure claim that if the public's often cited but rarely documented demand for tougher sentencing is to be met, more space must be created. Also, they argue that existing facilities fail to meet minimum fire and earthquake safety requirements. Backers of Proposition 17, who include Governor George Deukmejian, claim this bond measure will cost citizens less than $2 per year and is necessary if the public is to be adequately protected from criminals.

Opponents of Proposition 17 argue that the bond measure does not provide funds for the staffing and maintenance of the new prisons, which they estimate will cost $700 million each year. This money, they say, will come out of the state general fund and will drive taxes up. If Propositions 16 and 17 pass, taxpayers will have authorized over $1.1 billion since November 1982, yet California prisons would still contain 9,000 prisoners more than they can handle if Department of Corrections figures are correct.

Proposition 18—Park and Recreation Bonds

This bond measure would provide $370 million for the improvement and acquisition of state and local parks, coastal lands, and wildlife management areas. Five similar bond measures have been approved by California voters since 1964, generating roughly $1 billion in revenue. By July 1986, however, almost all of these funds will either be exhausted or committed to specific projects. $320 million of the bond revenue will be placed in the Parklands Conservancy Fund of 1984 and the remaining $50 million will go towards the State Coastal Conservancy Fund of 1984.

Sponsors of the measure claim the demand placed on state and local parks has outraced park development, straining the capacity and reducing the quality of California parks. The bipartisan supporters—who include Governor Deukmejian and Assemblymember Sam Farr—insist that Californians need this bond measure to protect existing parks and open spaces.

The opposition to Proposition 18, led by right-wing State Senator H.L. Richardson, maintains that if park funds are needed they should come from existing revenues, thereby saving the state $350 million in bond interest. Richardson also claims that removing land from the tax rolls through park acquisition reduces tax revenues and places heavier burdens on taxpayers.

Proposition 19—Wildlife and Wetlands Bonds

A companion measure to Proposition 18, this proposition would provide $85 million for the development and acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat areas. The State Coastal conservancy and the Wildlife Conservation Board would administer the funds so as to protect inland wetlands, marshes, fish habitats and other wildlife lands.

Proponents argue that habitat protection not only benefits all Californians by protecting valuable natural resources, but it aids the state's fishing and recreation industries.

Detractors, however, say that protecting these lands reduces their economic productivity and forces property values down. They also claim that federal and state agencies already own too much land in California, and that the use of bond revenues to pay for land has hidden costs, namely higher interest rates and loss of tax revenue.

Proposition 20—Libelous or Slanderous Campaign Statements

A state constitutional amendment designed to reduce "smear campaigns," Proposition 20 would prevent any successful candidate to a national, state or local office from holding that office if she or he is found guilty of committing libel or slander during the campaign. Currently, an elected official found guilty of slander or libel during the campaign may be required to pay damages, but would remain in office.

Under Proposition 20, if a court finds the libelous or slanderous statement contributed to the defeat of the opposing candidate and was made with the knowledge that it was false, or with a reckless disregard for the truth, the offender would be removed from office.

By preventing those who intentionally lie in political campaigns from holding office, supporters claim that the amendment would ensure a greater measure of honesty and integrity in campaigns. It would also, they assert, encourage more intelligent, informed and rational political choices.

Others, however, disagree, saying the proposition would protect and insulate incumbents by making them less susceptible to attacks from political challengers. Opponents also claim that some challengers will decline to run for office, fearing expensive court challenges. They insist that restrictions on campaign literature and speeches would impinge on the freedom of speech and limit political discussion.

Proposition 21—Public Pension Fund Investment

At $19 billion, California's public pension fund is no trivial issue. All state and some local government employees pay into the Public Employees' Retirement System with each paycheck; the funds are invested in various stocks, bonds, and mortgages, and circulated years later to provide retirement benefits. Proposition 21 would affect the way these monies are managed, by substituting investment guidelines for specific restrictions on investments.

Presently the state constitution dictates the types of investments permitted for the funds. For example, no more than 25 percent of the money may be invested in common stocks, and none of the stock may be from firms with less than $1 million in assets. Proposition 21 would remove these explicit restrictions, granting pension fund managers more flexibility in their decisions. The managers would instead be required to comply with guidelines which provide broader goals for decisions.

Supporters say that Proposition 21 would allow pension fund managers to select investments that could safely earn better returns, and that the measure would adopt federally-tested safeguards which require prudent and skillful investment decisions. Opponents say that the measure would allow riskier investments, thus endangering retirees' economic security.

Proposition 22—Exempt Civil Service Positions

A companion to Proposition 21, Proposition 22 would exempt the state's investment officers and pension fund managers from civil service classification. Civil service positions often require prior state experience as a prerequisite, thus reducing the pool of available applicants. Most state employees are members of the civil service system, except those specifically exempted by the constitution (most notably employees of the legislature, elected officials, and public school and college employees).

Supporters say that the measure would allow the state to choose from a wider field of candidates, and hire more qualified investment officers. They claim that more talent in these positions, coupled with Proposition 21's loosened investment guidelines, could increase earnings and benefit everyone. Proposition 22 backers also point out that other state positions have been exempted when they require special skills.

Opponents argue that removing civil service classifications would politicize the investment officers' positions excessively, making hirings and firings susceptible to political whim. They also claim the measure would discriminate against investment officers who already work in state agencies.

Propositions 21 and 22 are part of a major legislative effort to modernize the pension system. They were overwhelmingly approved by both the State Assembly and the Senate.

Proposition 23—Property Tax Exemption: Seismic Safety

As the state constitution now reads, all real property (land and structures) must be reassessed for taxation purposes whenever the property is enlarged, remodeled, sold or improved. Currently, California cities can require that owners strengthen or rebuild unreinforced masonry walls so they can withstand an earthquake. This improvement of the structure also requires a new assessment of property value and a subsequent tax increase for the property owner. Proposition 23 would exempt property owners who make seismic safety improvements from paying taxes on those improvements. The exemption would apply only to improvements on unreinforced masonry walls and would be limited to 15 years following the modifications.

Supporters of the constitutional amendment say it is unfair to raise property taxes when the owner is only complying with the law. Also, they argue that if the buildings with unreinforced masonry walls are not strengthened, they will most likely be demolished, resulting in a loss of property tax revenue.

Opponents, however, claim the amendment will benefit primarily commercial property owners, and that it is unfair to give them a tax break while homeowners must pay higher taxes if they choose to improve their homes.

Proposition 24—Legislative Reform Initiative Statute

See next page

Chris Geiger contributed to this article.

Proposition 24

Republican Rule

by Doug Reed

IN CONTRAST TO THE HANDgun initiative, nuclear weapons freeze, and other controversial propositions on the November 1982 ballot, the June 5 primary offers ballot measures which appear less stimulating at first glance. This year voters are faced with issues such as granting tax credits to property owners who safeguard buildings against earthquakes (Proposition 23), and providing more money for jails (Propositions 16 and 17). While these initiatives may lack glamour appeal, each ballot measure could nevertheless have a tremendous impact on California—especially Proposition 24.

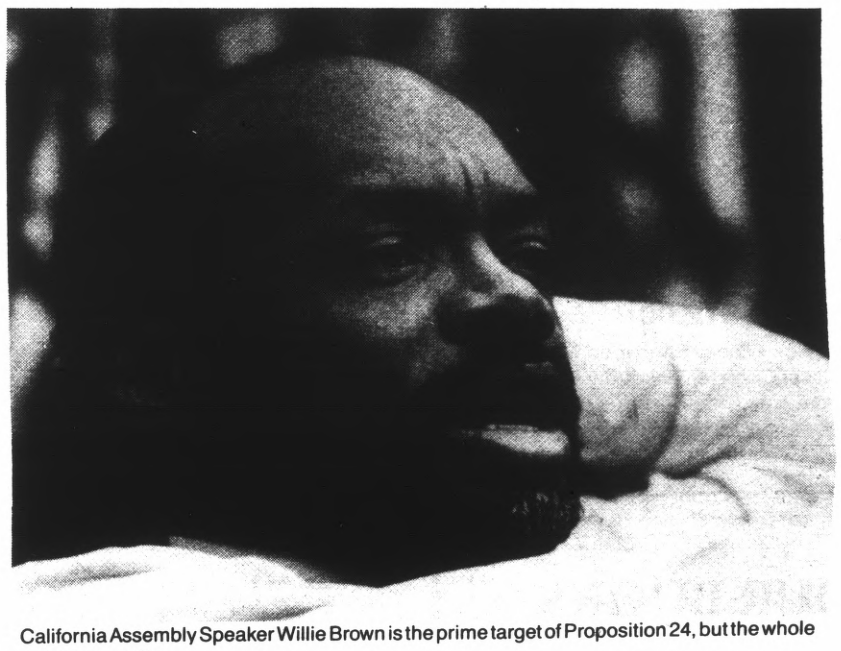
Sponsored by right-wing activist Paul Gann, co-author with Howard Jarvis of 1978's controversial Proposition 13, Proposition 24 could dramatically alter the way the state legislature conducts its business. It would drastically cut the Speaker of the Assembly's power and effectively give the Republicans, currently the minority party, veto power on certain issues in both the Senate and Assembly Rules committees.

The Speaker of the Assembly, Willie Brown of San Francisco, now makes all committee assignments except for the Rules committee, and selects each committee's chair and vice chair. Under Proposition 24, the Democratic and Republican party caucuses would make committee assignments, and the Rules committee would name its chairs and vice chairs. Moreover, each committee's membership would be in the same ratio of Democrats to Republicans in the entire Assembly and the chair and vice-chair would be from different parties. The same rules would also apply to the state Senate.

In a telephone interview with *City on a Hill*, Gann asserted that the ballot measure is necessary because of the "enormous power" wielded by Brown. According to Gann, Brown and a few other key legislators run the Assembly. "We don't have 120 legislators in Sacramento now," he said, "We have about a half dozen."

Gann also claimed that Brown uses his power of committee assignment to influence the votes of Assembly members. He said that by threatening to remove members from committees, Brown can dictate the outcome of a vote. "The speaker can get a 'yes' vote on a bill if he wants it, or he can get a 'no' vote. That's too much power."

In addition to severely limiting the powers of the speaker, Proposition 24 would change the way the Assembly, Senate, and Joint Rules committees process "housekeeping" transactions. The Senate and Assembly committees handle the business affairs for each house—paying bills, signing contracts, hiring and firing staff, and allocating office space. Currently these transactions need only a simple majority for approval, but under Proposition 24, a two-thirds approval would be required. Additionally, the Rules committees could not designate a committee member or staff person to act on behalf of the committee without a two-thirds approval and then only for "the matter, or matters, under immediate consideration."



California Assembly Speaker Willie Brown is the prime target of Proposition 24, but the whole state could suffer.

Legislative analyst William Hamm has written that depending on how "immediate consideration" is interpreted, Proposition 24 could "limit the Rules committee's ability to delegate authority involving even routine housekeeping transactions when the legislature is not in session." Gann said that the limitation on delegating authority is needed to prevent single legislators or staff members from authorizing spending without public knowledge or input.

Some critics, however, dismiss Gann's concerns over legislative spending as a smokescreen for what they believe is his real intent—minority rule for the Republicans. In addition to the two-thirds approval needed in the Rules committees, Proposition 24 would also require a two-thirds vote before legislators could change any procedural rules in the Assembly and the Senate. Assemblymember Phil Isenburg (D-Sacramento) told *City on a Hill* that the initiative would grant the minority party veto power and would "guarantee a legislative stalemate."

State Attorney General Jack Van De Kamp was more critical of Proposition 24. In the California voters pamphlet he wrote, "This initiative is an ill-conceived plan that is contrary to democratic procedures followed for over two hundred years by legislative bodies in this country. It is sponsored by those who cannot win at the ballot box," he added. "Failing there, they are trying to change the rules of the game."

Other high-ranking political leaders—both Republican and Democrat—have come out against Proposition 24. Former Republican Speaker of the Assembly Robert Monagan joined Democratic Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, also a former speaker, in writing the statements against the proposition in the voters pamphlet.

The California Democratic Party recently sent out a mailing in which the three presidential candidates—Jackson, Mondale, and Hart—denounced the proposition and urged voters to defeat the initiative. According to Isenburg, the opposition to Proposition 24 is based on a firm belief in the tradition of majority rule. "Nobody with a commitment to the democratic process believes minority power is the way to do things," he said.

While Gann conceded that the measure lacks bipartisan backing, he said that he believes Willie Brown and Senate Pro Tem David Roberti are partly responsible for the absence of Democratic support. Legislators, Gann claimed, "were called in by the speaker and the president pro tem and were told that 'anybody who gets involved with Gann on this thing is cut off [from party support]."

Even if Gann can overcome the lack of bipartisan support for Proposition 24, there is strong evidence that the initiative is unconstitutional. The California constitution allows the state legislature to determine its own rules, and according to Isenburg, Proposition 24 impinges on that prerogative. "It's clearly unconstitutional," he said.

Earlier this year the Massachusetts Supreme Court struck down a state law that was similar to Proposition 24. Isenburg said that Gann and his supporters could have avoided the constitutionality question by making Proposition 24 a constitutional amendment rather than a statute initiative. That, however, would have required twice as many signatures from California voters to qualify for the ballot as Proposition 24 supporters were able to garner.

Gann, however, dismissed the notion that Proposition 24 could be unconstitutional. "There have been questions [of constitutionality] about everything I've ever done," he said, referring to his work on other ballot measures, including Proposition 13. "We beat them in court then," he said, "and we'll try to beat them in court another time [if Proposition 24 passes]."

Despite limited support and the constitutionality question, Gann said he is optimistic about Proposition 24's chances for passage. *He said that supporters are arranging a "tremendous amount" of television advertising for a media blitz prior to the election.*

Limited campaign funds may, however, restrict the exposure Gann hopes for. Although $200,000 were budgeted for campaign expenditures, Ted Costa, an aide to Gann, said one month ago that supporters had only one-tenth of that figure on hand. Gann is not getting much sympathy from the press either. According to Isenburg, only two major metropolitan newspapers in California—the Contra Costa Times and the Sacramento *Union*— have endorsed Proposition 24.

Lacking bipartisan and media support and experiencing financial limitations, Gann's proposition faces tremendous obstacles. The right-wing Republican is nevertheless committed to what he calls "returning the legislature to the people." The people will decide Tuesday if they want Gann's type of legislature.

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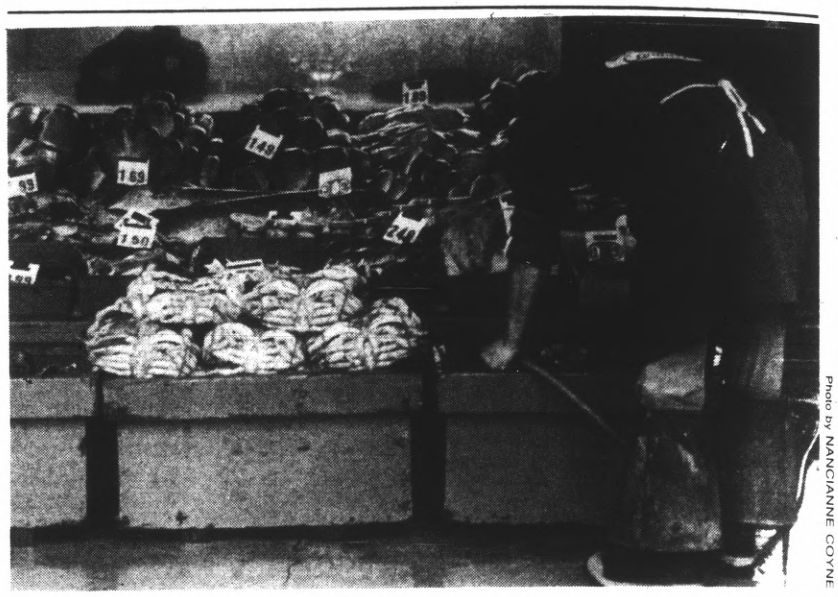


Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

Before the Flood

The Capitola City Council last week joined the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors in solidifying their opposition to the Pelican Timber Company's massive logging plans for the Soquel watershed. The council urged the state to buy the company's land outright as an addition to nearby Nisene Marks State Park.

Pelican originally intended to log up to 3000 acres of the environmentally-sensitive watershed in a span of two years. Local officials and residents raised an uproar and the California Department of Forestry has delayed its final approval for the past five months. Because of legislation adopted last year, county approval is no longer required of logging within local jurisdictions.

The board endorsed a special rule for the Soquel Creek watershed which would limit logging there to 500 acres per year—an attempt to avert possible increases in downstream flood hazards brought increased runoffs in the area. The board also voted to revamp a set of county timber harvest rules to be presented to the state Board of Forestry, and to back state Assembly member Sam Farr's logging bill. That legislation would, among other things, give the counties the authority to appeal the state's logging approvals.

Trailside Justice

Steve Haertle pointed an accusing finger at David Joseph Carpenter last week in a Los Angeles courtroom, identifying him as the "trailside killer" who shot Haertle and murdered his girlfriend three years ago in Henry Cowell State Park.

The Santa Cruz shooting was one of three 1981 murders which have been linked to Carpenter. The defendant is charged with murder, attempted murder and attempted rape. Santa Cruz District Attorney Art Danner, who is prosecuting the case, said the trial could extend through the summer.

No Good Reason

A firebomb ripped through a downtown Santa Cruz apartment last Thursday, killing 23-year old Valerye Davey and seriously injuring her housemate, Robin Todd Jackson with second degree burns. Both Davey and Jackson were part-time UCSC students.

Police have booked Eva Prince, 29, a former girlfriend of Jackson's and mother of his two and a half month-old baby, on suspicion of murder. She is being held in county jail on $500,000 bail.

Friends of both Jackson and Davey say the two were not romantically involved and evidence suggests that Davey was the unintended victim of the attack.

On May 25, two days after Davey's death, the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* printed a story she had written about UCSC's Long Marine Lab. Davey, who was studying science writing at UCSC, had sold her story to the local daily for that Sunday's publication. It was the freelance writer's first published work.

Toilet Spills

The State Regional Water Quality Control Board discovered a septic tank contaminated with suspected carcinogens at a Scotts Valley hi-tech plant on May 21, and ordered the firm to clean up and conduct tests around the site. Officials are unsure whether the chemical has seeped into the soil or groundwater in the area, which lies one-half mile from a Scotts Valley Water District well.

The board issued its abatement order for the Watkins-Johnson Co., a Palo Alto based firm. The chemical involved is trichloroethylene (TCE), an odorless, tasteless liquid suspected of causing cancer. The state Department of Health Services has set five parts per billion as the maximum safety level, but the regional water agency has said that no amount of the substance is safe. Investigators discovered almost pure materials in their samples, indicating that it had been poured into the drains or toilets.

Authorities were tipped off to the contamination by anonymous phone calls in mid-April. The informants claimed that the toxic chemicals were being illegally dumped down drains at the plant. State and federal laws require that TCE be collected in drums and shipped to designated disposal sites or to recycling firms. The chemical is widely used in hi-tech manufacture as a solvent, and hazardous levels have previously been discovered in several Silicon Valley wells.

Watkins-Johnson Co. is a major manufacturer of electronic equipment for nuclear weapons systems, and UC Regent Dean Watkins chairs its board of directors. Watkins was the one Regent who explicitly opposed ruling out defense-related research at the proposed UCSC R&D Center.

California Voter Project

Registering For POWER

by Michael Goldberg

THE VISALIA K-MART, LOCATED IN THE heart of the San Joaquin Valley, may seem an unlikely place to witness the blossoming of a national political renaissance. But that, according to Evy Blumenberg, Central Valley Director of Voting POWER (Voting for Peace and Organized to Win Economic Rights), is exactly what is happening. And as I watch the various activists rushing around the parking lot, registering voters, collecting donations, recording opinions on surveys, and convincing those who, minutes before, had proudly proclaimed themselves apolitical, to volunteer time and help register others, I am convinced of Blumenberg's claim. At numerous locations throughout the county, I witnessed similar activity, and similar excitement.

Since Voting POWER began their drive two months ago, with a handful of outside organizers and almost no money, they have registered over 9000 voters, convinced hundreds to volunteer time, and expanded their organization so that local residents comprise the majority of the paid staff. Furthermore, they work closely with an impressive variety of groups, including the local chapters of the National Organization for Women (NOW), the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), the Black Teacher's Association, and the Tenants Union, all of which have endorsed Voting POWER. Yet the success of Voting POWER, as well as other grassroots organizations has gone largely unnoticed by the mainstream media.

With this year's presidential campaign regaling in its self-obsessed floorshow, the media continues to spotlight the political performers running through their various pratfalls, flip-flops, and sleights of hand. And as the nation's most expensive vaudeville shows end their three-week run in California, the media apparently is unaware that the most exciting, orginal, and hopeful news is not to be found at center stage, but in the "audience."

The real "new idea" in this otherwise depressingly familar round of political deja vu might be called "voter revitalization." This loosely-coordinated movement is rooted in the desire to enfranchise the traditionally powerless in US society—the poor, women, people of color—who make up the overwhelming majority of non-registered eligible voters. Many of these activist organizations are attempting to redefine the role of the voter from passive spectator to engaged participant.

Blumenburg said that she believes that agriculturally-based Tulure County is ripe for this type of local, popular-based movement. Located in the heart of the fertile San Joaquin Valley, Tulure County possesses the richest agricultural land in the country, yet has the highest percentage of people on welfare. Five miles down the road from Farmersville, which Blumenburg claims has the lowest per capita income in the nation, lies Exeter, with the highest per capita number of millionaires. It is here that Voting POWER, a group that has conducted issues-oriented voter registration drives since 1982, has chosen to concentrate its California primary campaign.

Voting POWER also has an ongoing Bay Area campaign and will be sponsoring campaigns in other key districts in California during the presidential election campaign.

Voting POWER's "Campaign for Survival '84" position is not unique: a call for a shift in the federal government's priorities from militarist/nuclear weapons spending to providing basic economic rights for all US citizens. What is unusual is that Voting POWER is attempting to shift the spotlight away from the candidates to the issues and the voters. Voting POWER intends "to put politicians on notice that they will be held accountable for their stand on issues," according to Blumenburg. She concedes that this will take a certain "critical mass" in each district to be effective.

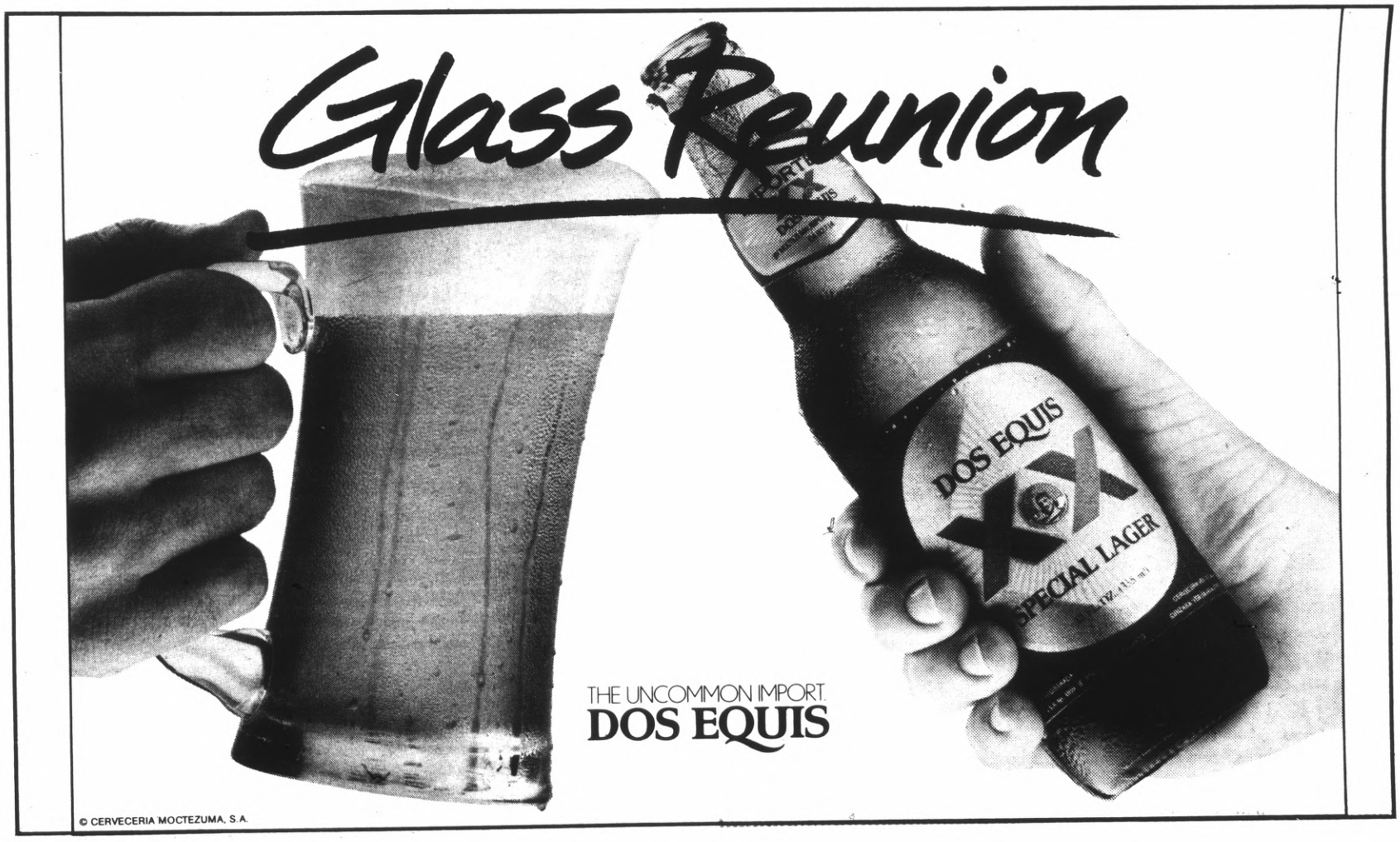
However, Voting POWER's efforts to connect abstract political issues to the everyday lives of previously disempowered people has already affected the outcome of several congressional races in California.

Blumenburg made clear that merely adding new names to the voting rolls would be a waste of time and potential. She explained that Voting POWER's strategy has been to establish a momentum that continues to urge and facilitate participation beyond the voting booth. This includes letter-writing and phoning campaigns to swing congressional votes on key issues, petition drives, and "Town Hall"-style meetings to discuss issues. They want to shift political energy from passive reaction to actively setting a political agenda that is meaningful to the participants. As vital as this program is, Voting POWER's most significant accomplishment may not be its impact on national/electoral politics: it may be the opportunity it provides for people who have been alienated from and/or manipulated by the political system to realize that political participation is an empowering act. Hundreds of local volunteers have joined Voting POWER's Central Valley campaign. According to Blumenburg, most of the people had little or no interest in politics before joining. A volunteer activist at the Visalia K-Mart said, "This isn't something that's easy for me to do. It's not exactly something I ever thought about doing before. It's very worthwhile, but it's hard, because I'm not really the gregarious type." He then excused himself quickly and flagged down a man and a woman with two children in tow: "Hi there, are you registered to vote?" He came away with a registration and a $1 contribution.

Blumenburg said that Voting POWER members have "a real commitment to train each other." Role-playing, constructive criticism, and various political education talks given on a wide range of topics by various members are an integral part of Voting POWER's approach to developing organizing skills and political awareness.

While Voting POWER might be criticized for merely maintaining a narrow electoral view of politics, it is important to realize that their strategy of local political empowerment is a necessary and very important first step towards any vision of a creative, truly participatory democracy. To attain this goal, it is necessary for citizens to accept their role as what US philosopher Alexander Meiklejohn labels "the Fourth—or perhaps the First—branch of government, to which all the others are subordinate." Starting with this assumption, one is left to discover if, in Voting POWER staff member Doug Hammerstrom's words, "people can really compete with money in American politics."

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE



SELECTIONS

Santa cruz county Board of Supervisors

First District: *No endorsement.*

Second District (Aptos, Capitola, La Selva Beach): *Robley Levy* — Over the past four years Robley Levy's intelligent championship of environmental protection and growth control has served the interests of both the Second District and Santa Cruz County. To protect those interests Levy often votes with supervisors Gary Patton and Joe Cuchiarra, forming the board's so-called "liberal majority." Levy's opponents imply that those votes make her Patton's political puppet. We find those charges baseless and an indication that opponents Dave Tunno and Beverly Moore would be less vigilant in observing Measure J, the county's growth control ordinance. Levy's record shows that she's no more a pawn of Gary Patton than conservative supervisor E. Wayne Moore is Dan Forbus's stooge. Levy's professional and knowledgeable approach to board business comes from solid experience as a former state coastal commissioner and her four years in county office. Her reelection will provide the board and county with four more years of valuable leadership.

Fifth District (Scotts Valley, San Lorenzo Valley): *Joe Cuchiarra* — Joe Cuchiarra's performance during his first term has been outstanding. His strong environmental and growth control positions stand in marked contrast to the pro-development reign of his predecessor, Pat Liberty. Cuchiarra's opponents offer little compelling reason to vote against the incumbent. Bob Slawinski has withdrawn from active campaigning and Jack Van Diepen is adamantly against growth control and appears to be more concerned with the board's "socialistic direction" than solutions to county problems. With Scotts Valley hell-bent on industrial development, Cuchiarra's well thought-out growth policies are needed now more than ever. We urge voters to return Joe Cuchiarra to office.

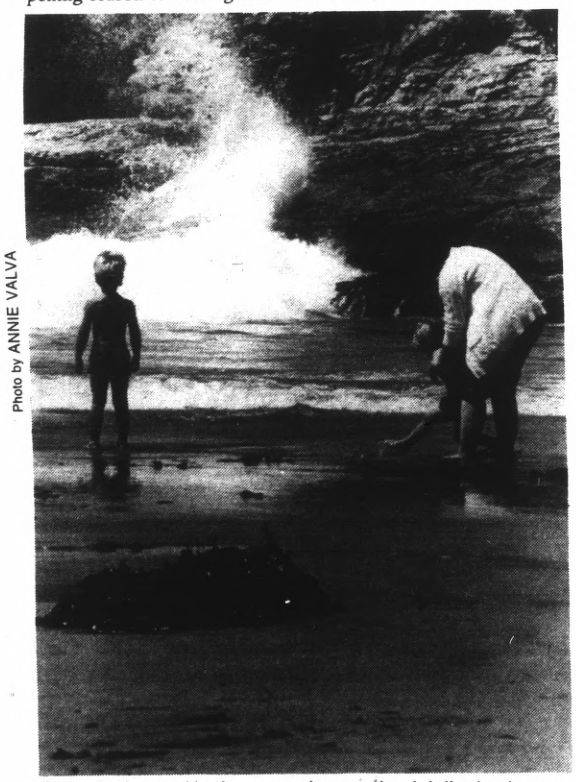


Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Capitola, located in the second supervisorial district, has benefitted from incumbent Robley Levy's pro-growth control stance.

Municipal Court Race: *No endorsement.*

Propositions

Propositions 16 and 17: *County Jail and State Prison Bonds*—NO. Time and time again, overcrowded and deplorable prison conditions are used to justify building new facilities. And with equal regularity an old facility remains filled beyond capacity even after the new one is built. The only difference is that even more people are subjected to overcrowded and inhumane conditions.

This scenario is by no means fictional. It is repeated with disturbing regularity throughout the nation, and it has already happened here in Santa Cruz. Inhumane conditions at the old county jail on Front Street were used to justify building a new jail on Water Street. Instead of protecting incarcerated Santa Cruzans from unsafe conditions in the old jail, the new facility served only to roughly double the number of people we keep in cages in our county.

In addition to these concerns there is the phenomenal financial costs of Propositions 16 and 17. According to the state Attorney General, the two will cost over a *billion* dollars, when interest is calculated. Add an additional three-quarters of a billion *per year* in maintenance costs for the new prisons to the more than $1 billion appropriated in the 1982 ballot measure for new jails and prisons, and the conclusion that our prison spending borders on the insane is inescapable.

The simple fact is that we cannot build our way out of the crime problem. The courts, police, and district attorneys of this state will fill every available prison cell to the point of overflowing. Only when every last cell is filled will they explore the alternatives to incarceration. The Department of Corrections' own estimates show that even if we spend the more than $2 billion allocated in this bond measure and the 1982 proposition our prisons would still be overcrowded by close to 10,000 people.

Crime, at its root, is a social and economic problem. Job training programs and education and community-based economic development programs are far more effective ways of fighting crime than imprisoning people.

Propositions 16 and 17 are harmful on all levels. They are an enormous waste of money. They will increase the suffering of the incarcerated, not reduce it. And most importantly, they are an ineffective attempt to address society's concerns about crime.

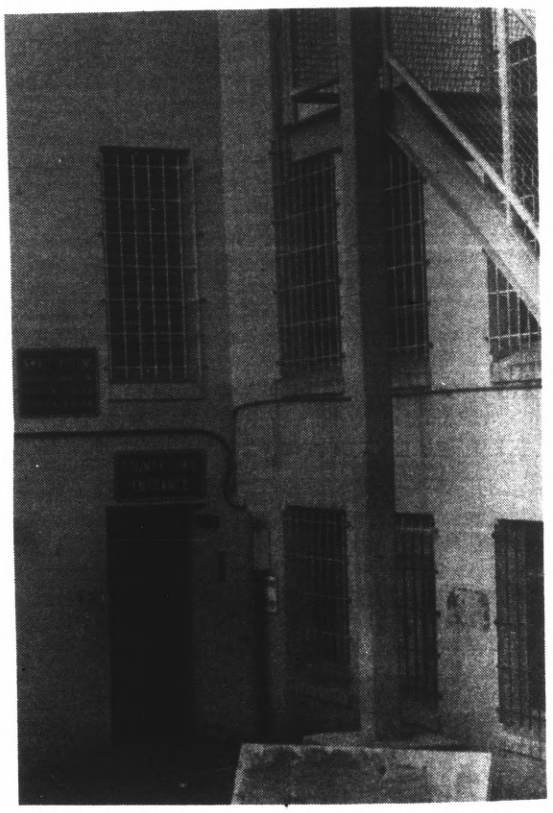
Proposition 18: *Parks and Recreation Bonds*—YES.

Proposition 19: *Wildlife and Wetland Bonds*—YES.

Proposition 20: *Libelous or Slanderous Campaign Statements*—NO. Proponents claim this measure would promote honesty in politics by removing officeholders if the courts determined they won the election by making libelous or slanderous campaign statements against their opponents. But we believe it would chill free speech and would place the outcome of many elections in the hands of the courts. In areas like Santa Cruz where political races are often volatile, every election could potentially end in an election challenge. We strongly urge a "no" vote on Proposition 20.

Proposition 21: *Public Pension Fund Investments*—YES. Although difficult to gauge for non-financiers, Proposition 21 appears to be little more than an update of the state's pension fund investment policies. It ensures that neither the governor nor future legislatures will ever be able to use the funds for other purposes. Its guidelines for state investment managers are federally tested, and presently safeguard over 600,000 private pension plans. Present investment rules are outdated and probably do not provide taxpayers and retirees the best possible deals. The state legislature approved the measure almost unanimously, and we recommend voting "yes" on Proposition 21.

Proposition 22: *Exempt State Civil Service Positions*—YES. Like its companion Proposition 21, Proposition 22 will modernize California's public investment system. Removing investment managers' civil service classification would open up the jobs to talented individuals otherwise shut out by their lack of prior government employment. Some politicization of the positions would also be possible, but the guidelines laid out in Proposition 21 should maintain a high level of competence. The state legislature approved this measure unanimously, and we also recommend a "yes" vote.

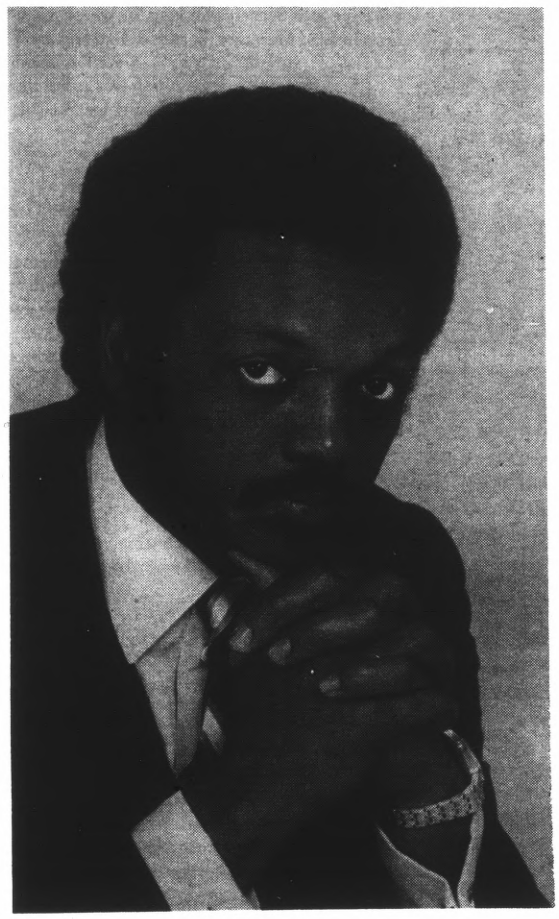


The old Santa Cruz county jail on Front Street is still filled to capacity, despite the construction of the new Water Street facility.

Proposition 23: *Property Tax Exemption, Seismic Safety*—YES.

Proposition 24: *Legislative Reform*—NO. Right-wing Republican Paul Gann's attempt to "reform" the California legislature is a poorly conceived and unworkable plan that would tie the state legislature into political knots. The initiative would require a two-thirds vote for approving "housekeeping" measures for the senate and assembly—matters such as paying bills, hiring and firing staff members, and allocating office space. Granting veto power over these necessary functions affords any political minority the opportunity to effectively paralyze the legislature. This, combined with the two-thirds vote Proposition 24 would require for legislative procedural changes, smacks of minority rule, and is a blatant attempt by Gann to secure through "reform" what he can't get at the polls—Republican political control.

City on a Hill therefore strongly recommends a "no" vote on Proposition 24.



RIDE THE RAINBOW

MANY SANTA CRUZANS, DISILLUsioned and embittered by the politics of the Reagan era, have turned to the local community to pursue their progressive political and socio-economic ideals. For many of us, Santa Cruz offers one of the only opportunities to directly effect progressive change in our lives. While the Reagan administration implements reactionary and imperialist policies, we elect leftist politicians and pass non-interventionist resolutions. But on Tuesday Santa Cruzans will have what may be their only chance in this decade to vote for a presidential candidate who advocates a truly progressive agenda.

For those Santa Cruzans who call themselves progressives and those who advocate "new ideas," Jesse Jackson is the only viable Democratic presidential candidate. Yet a number of Santa Cruzans—including progressive Mayor John Laird, socialist Councilmember Mike Rotkin, Supervisor Gary Patton, and Freeze Coordinator Dan Haifley—who advocate the very ideas Jesse Jackson promotes, have indicated that they will vote for Gary Hart or Walter Mondale because those candidates "can beat Reagan" in November.

All three Democratic presidential contenders claim to be "peace candidates." But while Hart and Mondale promise only to limit the *increase* in the defense budget, Jackson seeks an actual 25 percent cut in defense spending. Mondale and Hart say they support a nuclear freeze and a reduction of tensions between the US and USSR, but only Jackson has called for the withdrawal of Pershing and Cruise missiles from Western Europe and only Jackson has said he would adopt a no first strike policy as president.

Along with these differences on defense issues, Jackson is significantly more progressive than Hart or Mondale on a range of important questions. Although Hart and Mondale may be "right" on some issues, Jackson's positions on the Middle East, South Africa, Central America, domestic spending, civil rights and empowerment of people of color and women, represent a consistent and visionary agenda for the future.

In spite of his innovative ideas, leftists from the Village *Voice* to the *Progressive* have consistently attacked Jackson for his alleged bigotry. But as is so often the case with Jackson, his beliefs and statements have been taken out of context, twisted, and distorted until they suggest virtually the opposite of what he actually thinks.

Jackson has been criticized for allegedly downplaying the historical significance of the Holocaust. But in fact he believes that to dwell on these tragedies is dangerous. Today, he argues, we cannot be concerned solely with the plight of an individual group of people. Neither saving Jews from a Holocaust nor Blacks from slavery is enough to eradicate widespread social injustice. Instead, he believes our task is to collectively construct a new society, where human rights and social justice take precedence over corporate profit and militaristic foreign policy. The "ugly dimensions of our past," he has said, "must give way to our hope for the future."

This vision of unity is perhaps Jackson's greatest contribution as a political candidate. He has the power to bring together the vast numbers of disenfranchised Americans—the majority of us who aren't wealthy, and the growing number of us who fear Republican and traditional Democratic cold war foreign policies.

Jackson's glory is that he possesses the remarkable ability to fuse a variety of social and political movements into an organic whole. To the gay community he points out that AIDS is not their individual problem, but rather a question of public health. While supporting the ERA and women's free choice to abortion, he broadens the discussion by linking economic issues to women and addressing the feminization of poverty. Before Arab audiences he highlights their commonalities to Jews. He speaks of the need for all Semites, both Jews and Arabs, to communicate with each other. He declares his unequivocal support of Israel's right to exist while pleading to Jews to understand the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Supporting Jackson in Tuesday's primary is also the most effective way to remove Ronald Reagan from office. The Democrats cannot defeat Reagan by mimicking his positions; regardless of who their candidate is, they must have a decidedly more progressive platform to attract the support they need to take the presidency. The more delegates Jackson brings to the Democratic Convention, the greater his ability to force the party to incorporate progressive concerns into its platform.

Jackson's position on the full range of important issues is enough to warrant our support as progressives. But his genius for forging a progressive coalition makes voting for Jesse Jackson a truly empowering act. ✔

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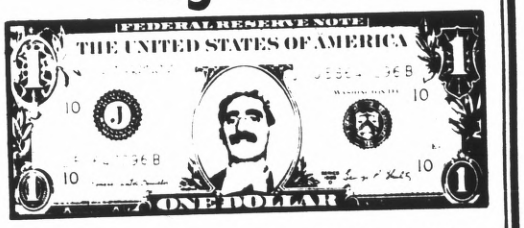
Big Bucks



811 Front St. 425-PLUS

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

On Racism

Dear Staff:

I'm writing in response to last week's excellent paper focusing on issues raised about racism on campus and the need for ethnic studies.

I believe that Asher Brauner's intentions were good, but that his action (article) was inappropriate and insensitive. Satire is a difficult form to utilize effectively. It runs the risk of becoming that which it professes to abhor. Racism is often so blatant and ridiculous it seems like it must be a joke or satire in itself; and people have often attempted to excuse their own racism by saying "It's only a joke." At best, satire runs the risk of being misinterpreted. A joke can be a form of hostility: pleasure at someone else's expense. Blacks have often enough been satirized by whites who were far from well-meaning. Mr. Brauner should be aware of this. Humor can be used for oppression too.

Like every other white person in this culture, Asher Brauner is a racist. I hope that the other white students on this campus do not try to make him a scapegoat for their own guilt and complicity, as has been done on this campus before. Rather, we *all* need to confront the racism in us and its institutionalization in our society.

This incident and others like it prove the necessity for ethnic studies on this campus. I hope Chancellor Sinsheimer takes note of this. I would also like to relate a further incident. Earlier in this quarter I objected to an article that was similar in tone and form to the *Doublespeak* article. It had been posted by a professor in a class I was taking. When I questioned the particular passage in the article, I was ridiculed by the professor and several class members and told it was only a satire of a particular social scene and that I didn't know enough about it to talk about it. If this is the attitude of the average professor, what can we expect from the average student?

L. Blash

Divide and Conquer

Dear Staff:

It is good to see the issue of racism receive serious attention by your paper. Although the last issue highlighted the problem, I also commend earlier articles in which Ann Higgins discussed anti-Arab racism and Dan Siegel argued for the right of minorities, namely Jews, to be critical within their own communities.

Considering the tiny population of Arabs in this country, the virulence of anti-Arab racism is frightening. In the very issue in which *City on a Hill* declared that it was "deplorable" that a racist article should find its way into *Doublespeak*, your own paper carried an ad from Sluggo's that ridiculed Islamic culture from Turkey to India, perpetuating stereotypes about flying carpets and men (or slugs) in funny hats. Clearly nobody at Sluggo's, nor your ad manager, nor the letter writer who hissed that Arab images "are based on facts" understood Higgins's article about racism.

It seems OK to criticize and lampoon West Asian societies because some Arabs are rich (oil companies are richer!) and reactionaries like Khomeini oppress women, children, and minorities. Yet it is not OK to criticize US support for Israel even though it has stripped Palestinians of their lands and their rights and, as Siegel pointed out, dropped gruesome "anti-personnel" bombs on the people of Lebanon.

Anti-Arab racism is used to justify such policies, just as racism is used to justify white supremacy at home. The US military worries that minorities may not want to go to war against Central Americans because in Grenada many Black marines were very disturbed by what they were asked to do to other Blacks. When Americans look at Lebanon or the Persian Gulf, however, we tend to argue against war because it would be "pointless" or because we don't want to die for Exxon. Few say that it is wrong to kill Arabs for their oil, or to kill Lebanese who are trying to defend their country from what they see as a joint US-Israeli offensive.

Minorities can oppress other minorities. It's an old tactic of white supremacists and has been used to justify white rule. Dan Siegel is right to criticize the intolerance of those who refuse to question Israeli policies. If Jews and Arabs cannot live together, then who benefits? Not the Arabs, not the Jews, but those who use their antagonism to maintain control over the Middle East as a whole. The US doesn't want Israel/Palestine to exist in peace with its neighbors. Instead, it adds more and more weapons to all sides, fanning hatred and violence as the best way to keep Arabs and Israeli/Palestinians alike from questioning their own governments and seeking an end to their dependence on the white Western industrial nations.

Helen Wheatley

No on Prop. 24

Dear Staff:

Paul Gann's Proposition 24, which will appear on Tuesday's election ballot, is bad news for all of California. This proposal, if passed by the voters, would effectively destroy the principle of majority rule in the state legislature.

The changes that Gann proposes would immobilize state government by conferring on the minority party a greater degree of power than it was able to win at the polls.

Gann disclaims partisan motives. But Proposition 24 is clearly an attempt to strip the Democratic majorities in the assembly and the senate of their authority to organize the legislature.

It is the voters who decide which party shall organize and manage the legislature, and to dilute that authority by granting the minority party almost equal power would be to invite paralysis.

Proposition 24 is bad for the Democrats and Republicans alike. I urge everyone to vote no on Proposition 24.

Tim Jenkins

Fiching Through McHenry

Dear Staff:

Thanks for Doug Ertman's great coverage of our computer reference work in your May 24 issue. We are very proud of this service. One minor statistical correction—we have over 700,000 volumes, not 70,000, and over 11,000 newspapers and journals, not hundreds.

And there is another alternative to Doug's hunting and fiching, a computer which you can use without Al Eickhoff's help. Last week the millionth book was added to MELVYL, the University of California Online Catalogue, which you can search on any of the many public terminals in the library. MELVYL's quite friendly, but the library staff, as Doug points out, is even friendlier. They will help you satisfy most of your research needs right here, with or without the use of computer data bases.

Allan J. Dyson
University Librarian

Constructive Criticism

Dear Staff:

I am so impressed with the feminist consciousness that frequently extends well beyond "Women's Clips" that I though you might be open to some constructive criticism regarding the use of the word "people." "Street Chronicles" included interviews with five men and made no specific reference to women except to allude to one man's "girlfriend." I have no objections to an article that limits itself to men, if that is defined as the scope. But even more disconcerting than the failure to acknowledge female street people is the semantic oversight. "People" is too often synonymous with "men."

Imagine if the author had chosen to interview five female street people and had made references exclusively to women. Would these people have been simply called "street people"? No. They would have been defined by gender. When "people" is used to refer only to groups of men or mixed groups but not to groups of women, it furthers the belief that women are "other," a different breed than "people."

Children are often similarly excluded from the word ("Six people are coming to dinner and two of them will bring their kids.")

I do enjoy your magazine. Thanks for taking these comments into consideration.

Mariah Burton Nelson

For Mondale and Unity

Dear Staff:

The California Democratic primary election has assumed crucial importance. If Walter Mondale wins in California, he will win the nomination. The San Francisco convention will serve to restore party unity and cement the allegiance of new voters brought into the party, mostly by Jesse Jackson. This united and enlarged party can retire Ronald Reagan from public office.

If Gary Hart wins in California, he won't win the nomination, but he will create turmoil at the Convention. Hart has no ability to attract Jesse Jackson's constituents. This has been shown in every primary and most dramatically in the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Remember that we elect presidents on a state-by-state basis through the electoral college. Weighing the situation of each state in turn shows that Mondale has a better chance than Hart to beat Reagan.

I hope your readers will keep these considerations in mind when they prepare to vote on June 5.

Karl A. Lamb
Professor of Politics
Co-Chair, Faculty for Mondale

Elephants Ahead

Dear Staff:

For anyone who missed out in the Derby, there is a better bet in November. The Demo ticket will be Mondale-Hart and they will win "breezing"—for the following reasons:

1. Women represent 53 percent of the electorate and they favor the Demos for their stand on the ERA, freedom of choice, child-care programs, school lunches, comparable pay, pension equity, etc.

2. Organized labor is 15 percent of the voters and they oppose Reagan's union-busting, labor's "give-backs" while business execs receive multiplied millions in special bonuses, the weakening of health and safety standards, inequitable taxes, etc.

3. Blacks and Hispanics have seen their voting rights eroded, affirmative action reduced or denied; health, housing, nutrition and Medicaid programs—especially beneficial to the poor, working mothers, etc.—curtailed or abolished.

4. Millions of environmentalists have been appalled at the Reagan administration's relentless attacks on our treasured resources. Open-pit mining, off-shore drilling, acid rain and toxic dumps, have been largely neglected or ignored by this administration. We will vote in November to cherish and protect our Good Earth—for our children and their children.

5. The great majority of the American people want a strong, adequate defense, without the endless sabre-rattling and the mind-boggling expense of a super-technical, "Star Wars" military complex that pauperizes all social programs.

Prince Ron and his Republican/Admen/Publishers will continue to call all of the above Special Interests. Some Special Interest—75 percent of the American people! Let the Elephant proceed with caution.

Jack W. Hills

For Bashful Barney

Dear Staff:

Barney Bricmont—running against Dan Forbus—is my idea of a natural all-round American. At home on computers, helping run Live Oak School affairs and enjoying nature through organic farming techniques—he is a contemporary versatile citizen.

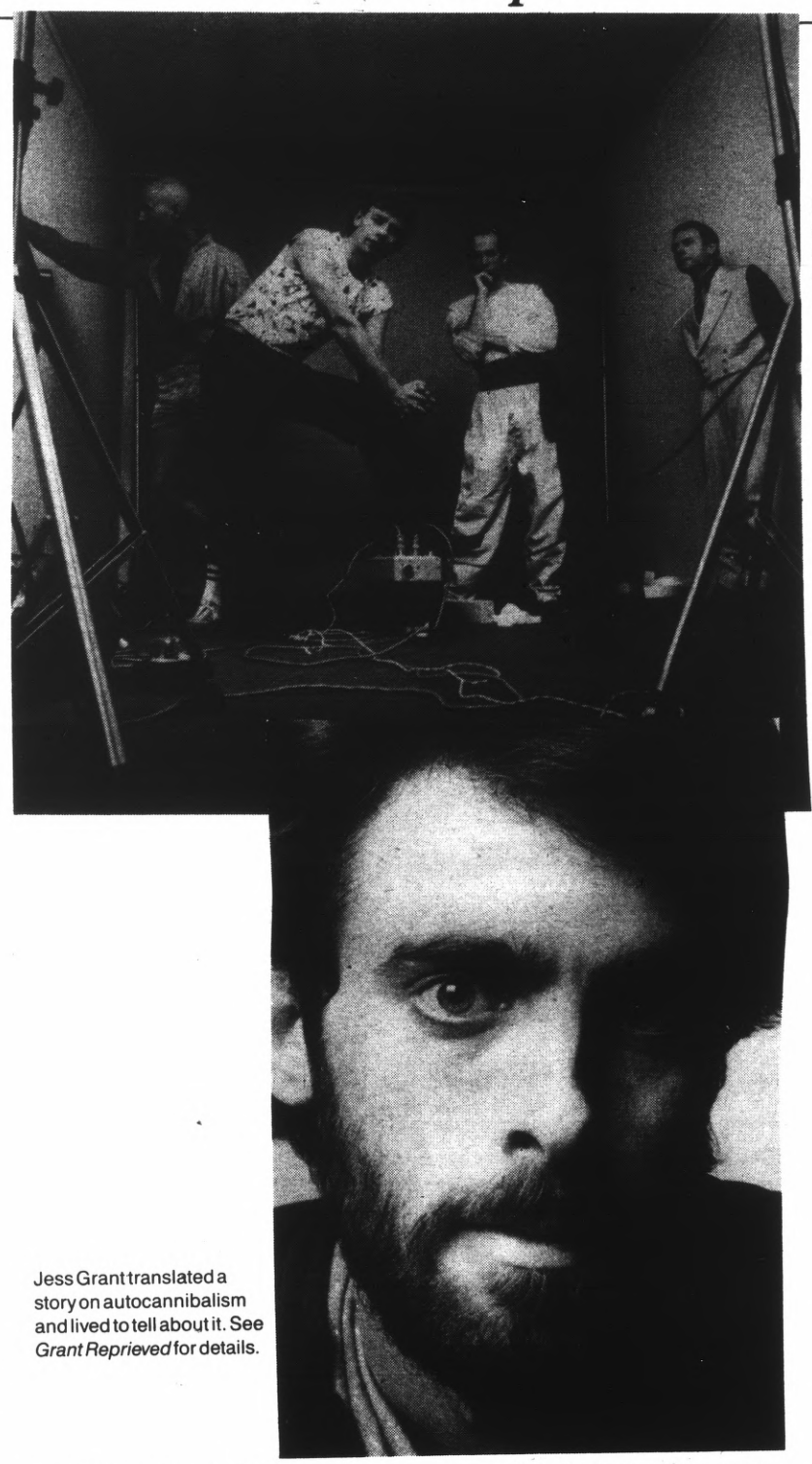
"Pristinely honest in all his dealings" is how a small-business associate describes him. "Too nice to win" say others. But that is the point: the incumbent has a reputation as Deaf-Ear Dan, the pro-development character who is rude and ruthless with non-influential little people who seek relief from the gross chaotic Urban Creep Syndrome.

Forbus—renowned for his ties to organized property-pushers—seeks to impose the same drastic "hillside-smoother" on the charming hills outside of Soquel. His answer to extra traffic burdens: cut a million-dollar throughway across those ugly green hills to link with another Forbus Folly— the eight-lane monster Bowling Alley under construction between Dominican Hospital and 41st Avenue. All designed to bear a stream of 50-ton logging trucks?

By contrast, Bashful Barney lives in harmony with nature. A gardening/hardware clerk, Barney was a prime instigator of the renowned Life lab minifarm experiment for school education. Like *most* of the First District, he wants more parks and more cultural amenities. That takes: More Votes.

N. Whitehead

KALEIDOscope



Fripp & Belew and Bruford too. Guitar royalists King Crimson perform at the Civic Sunday. Showtime is 8pm.

Spring Fervor

It's getting to be the time of year when one becomes unusually aware of noise: the snap of a pencil bitten through by a student at McHenry, the shuffle of feet as their owners teeter on various ledges, the thud of breasts beaten in repentance for sins academic. Welcome to the big wind-down. Those seeking fresh ear-food to ease the trauma of the headlong rush into finals should take heart. Help is on the way.

Funkin' A

Porter College associates' Box O' Laffs reappears Friday June 1 at Cha-Cha's (1535 Commercial Way) to lay down their pretentiously danceable lines. Come to see American flags burned, stare at lead singer Eric Curkendall's patented horizontal hair—something is sure to happen. Although these lads sometimes stumble under the weight of the self-imposed avant-garde burden they carry, they're hard to ignore when they hit the right groove. These artsy gangsters will be joined by misplaced Oregonians Pell Mell. The show begins at 9:30.

Every Band a King

And while we're out in the hinterlands of art-rock, let us not forget the erstwhile possessors of the classical-rock crown, King Crimson. Metamorphosing past colleague bands like Emerson, Lake and Palmer, Renaissance, and the Moody Blues, this band is still out there trodding the touring stage. The current incarnation of the band features Tony Levin on bass and stick, Bill Bruford on drums, founding member Robert Fripp on guitar, and the Twang-bar King himself, Adrian Belew, also on guitar and vocals. The current King Crimson line-up has three albums behind it, including the recently-released *Three of a Perfect Pair*, and will no doubt spice its selections with "Frippertronics" and "Elephant Guitars." Your chance to catch these two sovereigns of state-of-the-art electric guitar is Sunday June 3, 8pm at the Civic. Tickets, $12, are available at the Civic box office, Record Factory, and Ticketron.

All for the Collective

Four years of training in dance, choreography and theater arts will hit paydirt in "Just-a-position," a senior thesis production at the Performing Arts Main Theater. Various styles of dance, including Modern, Jazz and African movement will be displayed by the three dancer/choreographers responsible for the event. Working closely with two theater technicians, the three have created a diverse evening of offerings. Kevin Edwards will present strong social statements concerning the plight of Black peoples in the Americas. His solo piece, "Dread Dancin' Inna Hearta Babylonian Rule," based on his own life as a Black man in America, expands itself into a commentary on Black life in the US in general. Relying on strong visual images, Janet Walker's dance pieces merge into the surreal, allowing the audience an unlimited freedom of interpretation.

Susanne Paynovich, working out of her own intuiting processes, has created works reflecting a deep personal vision of women and ritual. Audrey Heller's lighting, and the stage managing skills of Lisa Medwid have been integrated into the dance performances to form a cohesive whole. And all this just for a sheepskin. Showtimes are 8pm Thursday through Sunday, May 31-June 3. Admission is $2.

Jess Grant translated a story on autocannibalism and lived to tell about it. See *Grant Reprieved* for details.

Grant Reprieved

Senior "Spanish Literary Translation and Book Arts" major Jess Grant finishes off an event-filled year with a June 3 show at the Caffe Domenica. After battery charges lodged against him from a February demonstration at the local PG&E offices were dropped, Grant had time to put together a unique three-part senior show. Drawings and prints by the artist are currently on display at the Caffe, and will remain there through June 10.

The big day, however, is June 3. A "book release bash" is planned for 3-6pm to celebrate the publication of a new illustrated translation of Virgillio Pinera's *MEAT. MEAT,* a short story about one town's resourceful solution to a serious meat shortage, was translated, printed, and illustrated by Grant as a thesis project. But it doesn't stop there. Jess Grant tops off his Sunday at the Caffe Domenica with an 8:30pm concert of original songs for piano, voice and guitar. Grant will be accompanied in his compositions by multi-instrumentalist Richard Karst, who will add bass, saxophone, synthesizer, trumpet and voice.

A Men-y Splendored Thing

A festival celebrating the strengths, fears and dreams of men will be held Saturday, June 2 at the Moraga Concert Hall. This first annual "Men's Music Festival" is a benefit for the Mike Leimbach Trust, founded to aid the Soquel High student paralyzed through a football injury. Singer/songwriters Steven Gold and Bob Reid will appear, as will pianist Elfinn Van de Poll. Morton Marcus, billed as a "Moving and Acclaimed Poet," will round out the bill. There will be two performances, an afternoon program for men and their children, beginning at 1:30, and an evening program for adults at 7:30. If strengths, fears and dreams leave you still wanting, there will be delicious homemade goodies prepared by men to fill that void. Afternoon advance ticket prices are $4 for adults, $2 for those under 12, and $5 at the door. Evening ticket prices are $5 advance and $6 at the door. Tickets available at Blue Rhythm and Cymbaline Records.

On the Wings of Song

Beethoven's complete late piano music will be given an airing on the keys of Clive Swansbourne's Imperial Bosendorfer piano. In a three-recital series at the Crown College dining hall, the pianist will exhibit the technique that has been labelled "gorgeous playing" by the Vancouver *Province*. A veteran of the Chautauqua Music Festival Concerto Competition and the Artists International Auditions in New York, where he received top prizes, Swansbourne promises to turn out something akin to what the Washington *Post* called a "truly stunning performance." The shows are June 1, 4, and 7 at 8pm. Tickets are $5 general admission, $3 for students and seniors, and $1 for the students of Crown College, Kresge College, and College Eight.

—Cosmo D.

The UCSC Chamber Orchestra, Concert Choir, and Chamber Singers

Paul Vorwerk, conductor

Beethoven – Mass in C Major

and other works

Susanne Kemprud, soprano

Debra Spencer, contralto

Gene Lewis, tenor

Kentch Daley, bass

Saturday June 2 & Sunday June 3

Holy Cross Church 8pm

Tickets: $4 General $2 Students, Seniors

Available at UCSC Campus Box Office, Bass Outlets, & Cymbaline Records

Complete Eye Exam $22.50

Including test for glaucoma

Single Vision Lenses

With purchase of frame starting at: $30.00

Bifocal Lenses

with purchase of frame starting at $55.00

Daily Contact Lenses

Inclusive of exam. lenses care kit and 3 months follow-up: $169.00

Extended Wear Contact Lenses $249.00

Inclusive of exam, lenses, chemical care kit and 6 months of follow-up.

Dr. E.R. Nell, Opt. D

Santa Cruz

101 South River Street

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ON THE AIR

Thursday 31

movies

Bridge on the River Kwai with William Holden and Alec Guinness. Stevenson Series of Oldies But Goodies! 8 & 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson, $2 general.

Brazil Report on Torture and **Quest for Power** are two recent films produced by Saul Landau. 7pm, Thimann 3. Free to LAS and SOC students; $2 general.

lectures

Aikos Barton and John Ely will present a talk with slides on the Green Party in Germany: its prospects for the future and relevance to the US. 8pm, Kresge Seminar Room, 159.

miscellaneous

"Just a Position": A Senior Dance Thesis by seniors Kevin W. Edwards, Susanne Paynovitch and Janet Walker plus an ensemble of 30 other dancers. 8pm, Performing Arts Theater. $2.

Friday 1

movies

Shirley Clarke's **Cool World** is a masterpiece of dramatic realism dealing with teenagers in a gang war in Harlem. 7pm, Oakes 105. Free.

One Million Hiroshimas: A documentary of the International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War Conference, and **Prophesy** about the effects of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. 8pm, Communications Studio C.

La Operacion documents mass sterilization of Puerto Rican women and **Brave Hearted Women** is about Native American Women's struggles. Speakers from Women of All Red Nations and La Raza Unida Partido Struggles. 8pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Donations requested.

theater

The Stevenson Theatre Guild's spring production *The Servant of Two Masters* directed by Scott Kramer. 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $2.50 students; $3.50 general.

concerts

Hotzplotz plays Yiddish wedding music on the patio as La Bahia thanks you for a great year. Happy Hour 4:30-6:30pm.

The UCSC Chamber Orchestra, Concert Choir and Chamber Singers. Works for voices and instruments conducted by Paul Vorwerk. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall.

Crown, Kresge and College 8 present Clive Swansbourne, in a series of three piano recitals on the Beusendorfer, playing the late music of Beethoven. $3 general; series tix: $13; $7.50 students/seniors. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall.

lectures

Earle Reynolds, Quaker peace activist on "Peace Studies at the University." 1pm, Kresge Seminar Room, 159.

meetings

Women's Rap Group, every 1st and 3rd Friday. 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

miscellaneous

Graduate students: Last day to complete all requirements for a degree to be conferred upon the completion of spring quarter.

Reception in conjunction with the exhibition "Student Prints: A Juried Exhibition from the UCSC Printmaking Studios." 4pm, Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery.

"Just A Position" See Thursday, May 31 for details.

This is your last chance to dance before finals! San Francisco's "New Breed" with their high energy, fast paced blend of neo-'60s soul and rock will keep you dancing all night long! 9pm, Porter Dining Hall, $1 Porter; $1.50 for all others.

Saturday 2

theater

"The Servant of Two Masters", see Friday, June 1.

concerts

The UCSC Chamber Orchestra, Concert Choir and Chamber Singers perform the Beethoven Mass in C Major, his Overture to Coriolan and Brahm's Motet (Psalm 51.) 8pm, Holy Cross Church. $2 student/senior; $4 general.

lectures

Speakers from the Uhuru House and African National Reparations Organization will talk about the militant Black power struggle in poverty ridden East Oakland. The Oakland "Freedom Summer Project" will also be discussed. 2pm, Oakes 105.

sports

Are you "out?" Are you a survivor of violence or abuse? There will be a discussion with exercises and training in techniques of self defense for men of all ages, body types and affectional orientations. Please wear loose clothing and bring a snack. 1pm, Martial Arts Room, East Field House.

miscellaneous

Old fashioned family BBQ. Music and speakers including John Laird, Mayor of Santa Cruz and Assemblyman Sam Farr. 3pm, Harvey West. $5; $4 seniors; $2 for children.

Asian-American Student Alliance's End of the Year Dance. All are welcome. 8pm. Merrill Dining Hall.

"Just A Position." See Thursday, May 31 for details.

Sunday 3

Susanne Paynovitch and Kevin E... and Janet Walker choreograph... thesis production. Showtimes... Admission $2.

movies

Race to Oblivion: documentary of a Physicians for Social Responsibility Conference and **War Without Winners** on the Military-Industrial Complex and Soviet-American perceptions of the arms race. 8pm. Communications Studio C.

concerts

The UCSC Chamber Orchestra will perform. See Saturday, June 2, for details.

meetings

Nonviolence preparation for direct action at Vandenburg Air Force Base, Democratic National Convention and Central America issue protests. Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

sports

Cycling Club recreation rides every Sunday morning. 9am. Town Clock.

miscellaneous

"Just A Position." See Thursday, May 31 for details.

Mond...

lectu...

Biology of Ca... "Socioeconom... Aspects of C... Wikler, Prof... "Death in the... Classroom U...

misc...

Books, record... the Nancy Sh... Fund. 10am, ... Kerr Hall, O...

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Campus w... with singin... speaker. T... will be "Je... Justice and... welcome! ... 1.

Tues...

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The Ball... the flight, ... Gregorio ... Olmos) a... viewpoint... (110 minu... Unit 2.

co...

UCSC E... program ... Baroque ... ensemble...

Monday 4

lectures

Biology of Cancer Lecture: "Socioeconomic and Political Aspects of Cancer." Norma Wikler, Prof. Sociology, UCSC. "Death in the West" 7pm, Classroom Unit 2.

miscellaneous

Books, records and tapes sale for the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund. 10am, McHenry Library. Kerr Hall, Oakes.

I-You Venture: a program designed to develop one to one friendships between students and residents of Santa Cruz Nursing Homes. Adopt a Grandparent! Help with our art class! Leaving from Cowell College main entrance Mon. afternoons at 3pm.

Campus wide large group meeting with singing, worship and a weekly speaker. The focus for this quarter will be "Jesus: His Views on World Justice and Mercy." All are welcome! 6:30pm. Classroom Unit 1.

from the 16th through 18th centuries. 8pm. Performing Arts Concert Hall.

lectures

Rudolf Faff, University of Indiana, on "Genes, Embryos and Evolution." Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. 4pm. Thimann l

Michael Robins, an Anthro major, spent 4½ months in Esteli and Managua, Nicaragua where he studied intensive Spanish language and had an opportunity to observe first hand the social structure of revolutionary Nicaragua. He will talk about his experience. 7:30pm. Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

meetings

Chicano Grad Meeting. 5pm, Oakes 103.

Chug Ivrit Hebrew discussion group. All are welcome. 7pm, Stevenson 221.

MECHA meets every Tuesday—. new members are welcome!! 7pm, Cowell 223

miscellaneous

Weekly workshop dealing with topics relevant to rape and sexism in our community. 7:30pm, Oakes 103.

ards (left, center) dance
ust-a-Position," a senior
m May 31-June 3.

Tuesday 5

movies

The Ballad of Gregorio Cortes: the flight, capture and trial of Gregorio Cortes (Edward James Olmos) as told from the varying viewpoints of several participants (110 minutes). 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2.

concerts

UCSC Early Music Consort in a program of Renaissance and Baroque music for small chamber ensembles. Features dance music

Wednesday 6

movies

Buffalo Bill and the Indians or Sitting Bull's History Lesson (1976, Color, USA, 123 min.) Robert Altman explores the production of history as "showbusiness," with Paul Newman as a non-heroic superstar, Burt Lancaster as Ned Buntline, his chronicler in pulp fiction. 7:30pm. Classroom Unit 2. $2

theater

Chautauqua is the Theatre Arts student showcase: student directed and acted scripts, original and classic. Two different programs will be presented in a series of five evenings. Tonight is Program A. 7pm, Barn Theater.

concerts

The Smith College Chamber Singers will give a concert of choral music with selections ranging from the Elizabethan period to the present. The Chamber singers have made 12 European tours and have many awards from all over the world to their credit. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall.

lectures

GALA will have qualified professionals address the community on the latest progress with AIDS (Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome). 8pm, Classroom Unit 1.

meetings

Come and help us organize Jesse Jackson's campaign. All welcome! 7pm, Cowell 131.

Weekly meeting of the University Council. 7pm, McHenry 325.

miscellaneous

Literature table. 12pm, Stevenson Main Quad. Intervarsity Christian Fellowship.

Thursday 7

movies

Casino Royale with David Niven, Peter Sellers, Woody Allen and Orson Welles. Stevenson Series of Oldies but Goodies! 8 & 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 Stevenson; $2 general.

There But for Fortune: Joan Baez in Latin America A film depicting Joan Baez' recent travels in Latin America. 7:30pm. Oakes 105.

theater

Chautauqua, Program B. See Wednesday, June 6 for details.

concerts

UCSC's Music Theory students continue the six year traditional spring sing, better known as "The Delights of Harmony." Tunes from Palestrina to Brahms, rocking rhythms from Africa, and original compositions for guitar orchestra. 8pm. Performing Arts Concert Hall.

lectures

Biology of Cancer Lecture: "Practicing Cancer Prevention." Mark Renner, Family Practice Resident, UCSF. Public welcome. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2.

"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje covering the basic principles of Buddhism and application to daily life. 7:30pm, Kerr 247. Donation requested.

miscellaneous

The Spiral Journey, a personal and spiritual growth group for students seeking to discover, explore and pursue their personal life journey. 8:30am, Health Center Counseling Room.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

VIEW finder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Once Upon a Time in America 7, 10 daily; 1:15, 4:05 weekend matinees
II Breakin' 6, 8, 10 daily; 2, 4, weekend matinees

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Unfaithfully Yours 7, 10:25; Sunday matinee at 3
To Be or Not to Be 8:45

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Star Trek III; The Search For Spock 12:45 3, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15
II Romancing the Stone 1: 3:10, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40
III Splash 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:30
IV Streets of Fire 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Greystoke 1:40, 4:15, 7:15, 9:40.
II. Terms of Endearment 3:10, 7:40. The Big Chill 1:15, 5:40, 10:10.
III. The Natural 1:20, 4, 7, 9:50

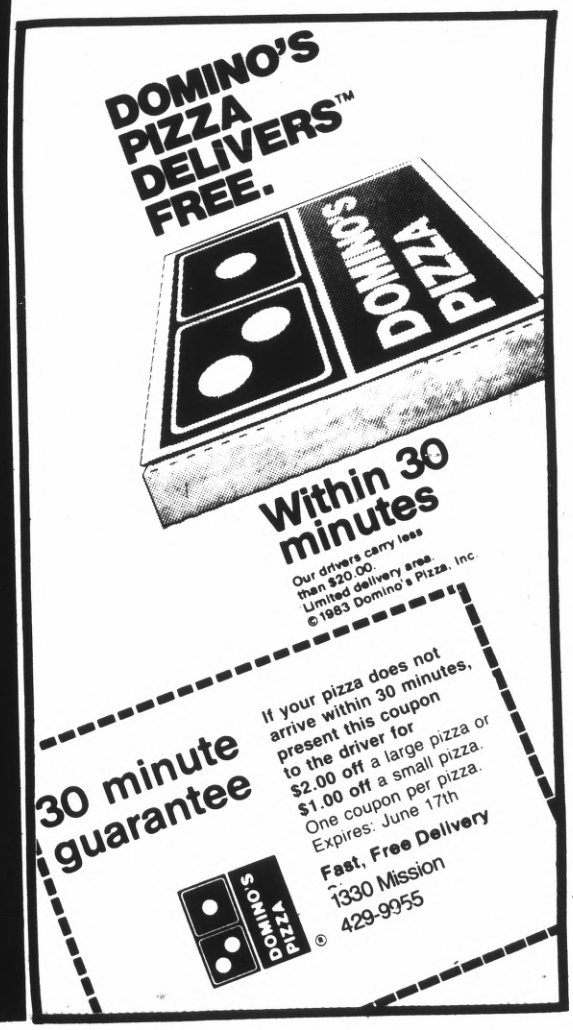
THE MOVIE 426-9409
I. This Is Spinal Tap 7, 10:10. Let's Spend the Night Together 8:30 plus 5:15 Sun.
II Educating Rita 7:30 the Dresser 9:30 daily, 5:15 Sunday

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I El Norte 6:55, 9:25 daily; 4:25 Sunday early show
II Entres Nous 7:05, 9:05 plus 4:15 Sun.
III The Hidden Fortress 6:45, 9:15 daily; 4:15 Sunday early show
IV Strange Invaders 6:30, 8:15, 9:55; 4:40 Sunday early show

RIO 423-2000
Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom 1, 4, 7, 9:45.

Sash Mill 427-1711
Thu. -Fri. Duck Soup 7:30 Horsefeathers 8:55 Monkey Business 10:15
Sat. -Mon Strangers on a Train 7:30 Stage Fright 9:20
Tue. -Wed Whirlwind 7:30 Ambush 9:25
Rocky Horror Picture Show Midnight Saturday

UA 426-8383
I. Firestarter 5:45, 8:15, 10:30 plus weekend matinees 1:15, 3:30.
I. Moscow on the Hudson 7, 9:30, plus weekend matinees 1:45, 4:15.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PEACE CORPS

A unique opportunity for Fisheries
-Biological Science & Chemistry-
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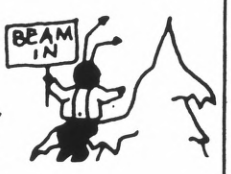

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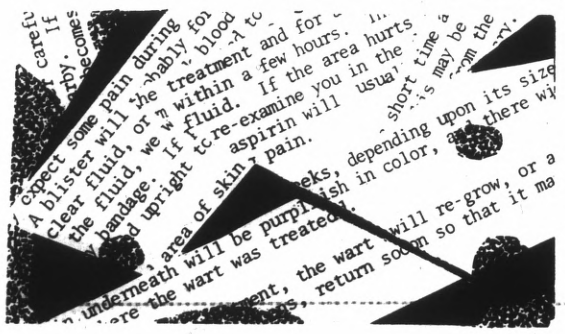


OPINION

The Case for Reagan...

by Hans Eicholz

UNTIL THE ELECTION OF RONALD REAGAN in 1980, it appeared that Americans had forgotten about the ever-present threat a growing government bureaucracy poses to individual freedoms. For over 40 years we witnessed growing government control over industry, rising taxation, and year by year increases in the rate of spending on social welfare programs. Whether it was business people lobbying for emergency federal loans or labor unions pushing for further unemployment benefits, it seemed that Americans had become convinced that government could provide the answers to all their problems. Granted, the situation was still far from a socialist ideal, but the trend nonetheless, made the leftists smile, warming their little collectivist hearts.

In 1980, however, the leftists stopped smiling. Government intervention in the economy was not producing the bounty which had been promised by generations of bureaucrats. That great political train which pulled such cars as The New Deal, The New Frontier, and The Great Society crashed into the wall of double digit inflation, staggering interest rates, growing unemployment, and excessive taxation. It was in this light that Americans elected Ronald Reagan, trusting him to curb the growth of government.

While The People may have rejected big government for its deleterious effect on the economy, many are still unaware of the fundamental risk which a growing interventionist bureaucracy presents to their most cherished freedoms. I refer principally to the freedom of speech, the freedom of association, and the freedom of belief.

It is astounding how few individuals today realize that the very existence of these freedoms depends upon the right to own property. This right has been almost completely ignored or even derided by many, if not most, of the academicians of our time, despite the past generations of great thinkers who have called it the cornerstone of a free society.

The right of property ownership establishes that each individual has the power to decide how the products of his/her labor and inheritance are to be used. By inheritance I mean those things which have been given to us, including our own bodies and other articles entrusted to our care. This necessarily implies that we have the power to decide where and how we use our labor to pursue our goals and desires. Hence, the freedoms of association, of speech, and of belief are derived from the powers which are granted by the right to own property. Given the freedom to use our property in pursuit of our goals, we are free to associate with whomever we wish. We are also free to speak and believe whatever we choose. Take away the individual's right to own property, and you remove the powers granted by it, causing all the other rights to come tumbling down. As Friedrich Hayek pointed out, growing government intervention into the economy is the road to serfdom.

We have by no means arrived at this extreme, but until 1980 we were undeniably on the way to serfdom. As Milton Friedman has pointed out, government had made serious inroads upon the freedom of speech. Quoting a business executive, Friedman writes,

> *With increasing regulation, as big brother looks closer over our shoulder, we grow timid against speaking out for truth and our beliefs against falsehoods and wrong doings. Fear of IRS audits, bureaucratic strangulation or government harassment is a powerful weapon against freedom of speech.*

After Reagan's election this began to be turned around. The excessive income tax burden was cut 25 percent across the board. Unnecessary regulations in many industries were reduced or eliminated. Unlike previous administrations, waste and fraud have been persistently weeded out from federal welfare programs. In essence, while far from perfect, the Reagan administration has been the only one in the past 40 years to really attempt to cut back government expansion.

Gary Hart and Walter Mondale, by contrast, only offer more government expansion. Hart, for example, in his book *A New Democracy for America*, proposes an industrial policy for the US which sounds almost exactly like the ones enacted in Britain after World War II. In retrospect we see that those programs only resulted in gross economic inefficiencies and government nationalization of various firms and industries.

If we are to maintain our freedoms we must continue the course set in motion in 1980. Ronald Reagan is the only candidate willing and able to do this. I am not saying that by electing Hart or Mondale we will be giving up our freedoms, but if we return to the path of previous administrations over the next ten years this might well be the result. Moreover, from a purely pragmatic point of view, why should we want to go back? Inflation is lower than it has been in ten years, interest rates have fallen from 21.5 percent down to 12.0 percent and unemployment is rapidly decreasing. We should re-elect Ronald Reagan in 1984.

Hans Eicholz is Chairperson of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students (C.A.M.P.U.S.).

OPINION

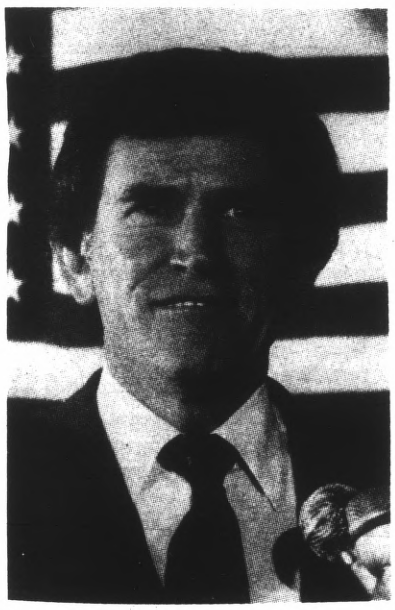
...And the Case for Hart

by John Harrison

ALL OVER THE CAMPUS AND the country the refrain resounds—Reagan is dangerous and we must stop him! But how? On Tuesday, June 5, we have the opportunity to vote for a candidate who opposes US military intervention in Central America, who has said that as president he would withdraw all US troops from that region, who strongly supports a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze, a minimum six-month moratorium on nuclear weapons testing, and a world-wide ban on the production of plutonium. This candidate is Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

As a Senator, Hart voted against the B-1 Bomber and the MX-Missile systems. Hart was the first to propose a joint US-USSR crisis control center to facilitate dialogue in case of a nuclear accident. Reagan's policy of ignoreance is anathema in an age where six to ten minutes can decide the fate of our planet.

On Tuesday, June 5, we have the opportunity to vote for a candidate who can *win*. Polls and demographic studies have consistently shown that Hart has the best chance to defeat Reagan. Whereas Mondale is associated with the party hierarchy and Jackson draws most of his support from disenfranchised Blacks, Hart's appeal overlaps party structures and easy labels. In-



dependents who feared Reagan but couldn't stomach Carter-Mondale have shown their support of Gary Hart in every state.

We simply cannot afford four more years of Reagan. The Democrats must put forth a candidate who appeals to the majority of this nation. Gary Hart has devoted much of his ten years in the Senate to supporting and developing progressive programs which give Blacks and Hispanics an equal opportunity in our society. Hart has been a leader in increasing funding for bilingual education and in preventing Reaganomic cutbacks of federal support for education. Hart co-sponsored legislation requiring that ballots be printed in Spanish for segments of the country where Hispanics comprise a majority. Hart has voted against Reagan's attempts to cutback Title I funding which provides remedial education for Spanish speaking children. He has also fought to protect student grants and loans, and subsidies for vocational education. Senator Hart voted to increase funding for the Job Corps and the Summer Youth Program, both of which provide job training opportunities for Blacks and Hispanics. Hart co-sponsored the bill making Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday a holiday.

On environmental issues Hart had the highest rating in the US Senate, according to a consensus of environmental groups. Whether fighting landfill disposal or hazardous chemical wastes or pushing for stricter controls on acid rain, Senator Hart is at the forefront of environmental debate. Hart authored a proposal for a five-year $12 billion program to finance improvements in energy efficiency by expanding low income weatherization and the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank. Together these programs would finance energy conservation measures in 20 million American homes, reducing consumers' home heating bills by approximately $100 billion over the next 20 years. Hart was the primary sponsor of an amendment which has designated 53 million acres of federal land in Alaska to be set aside as a national wildlife refuge. This is not self-righteous rhetoric, but direct action, that Gary Hart has taken to protect and preserve our environment.

I have noticed some sentimental support for Reverend Jackson and this is easy to understand. He speaks with fervor and charisma about emotional issues for all Americans. But even Jackson doesn't expect to win. If Jackson is to have any power base at the Democratic National Convention this July, it will depend on whether it is an open convention for all potential nominees. If Mondale takes California on June 5, he will lock up the nomination leaving both Hart and Jackson relatively powerless. However, if Hart takes California, it guarantees a large chunk of the platform for Hart's ideas and Jackson's ideals.

This year, time is not on our side. Three to five Supreme Court Justices will be appointed in the next four years. This will have an effect on our lives and our children's basic individual rights. With Reagan's finger on the button we can't wait for full fledged social revolution. We must have a candidate who has a conscience and is electable. Broad ideological statements may inspire us, but how many troops have been killed and withdrawn because of such statements? If Reagan is re-elected, he will have carte-blanche to be militarily adventurous and nuclear confrontation will be a real possibility. Gary Hart can beat Reagan only if the Democrats don't bungle the election again with self-destructive powerplays.

Let's prevent four more years of Reagan and his greedy cohorts running this country. Wouldn't it be nice if the Democrats gave themselves and the country a break and nominated somebody who could actually beat the mindless B-actor who, supposedly, leads this nation?

I urge every voter to join with many local progressives and vote for Gary Hart this June. Including in this list are Progressive Mayor John Laird, Nuclear Freeze Director Dan Haifly, Supervisor Gary Patton, Socialist Councilmember Mike Rotkin, Democratic Central Committee activist Sheila Stuart, and liberal Assemblymember Sam Farr.

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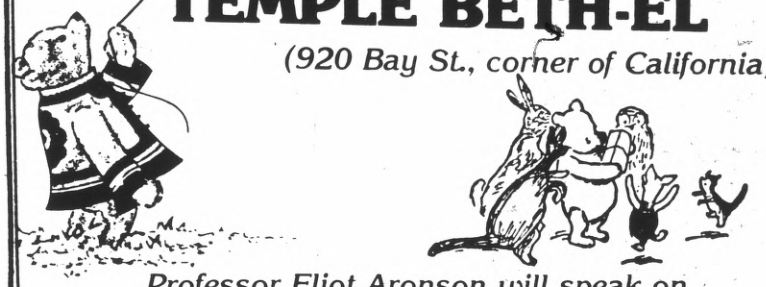

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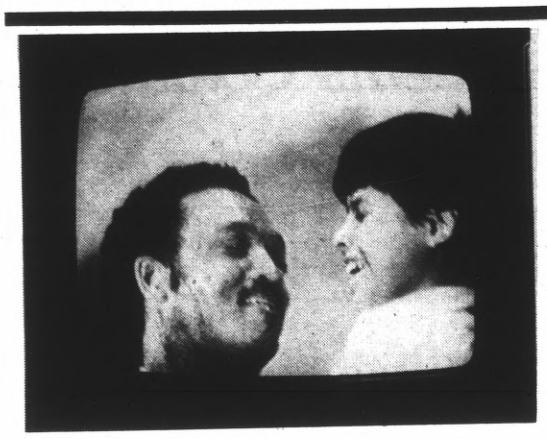

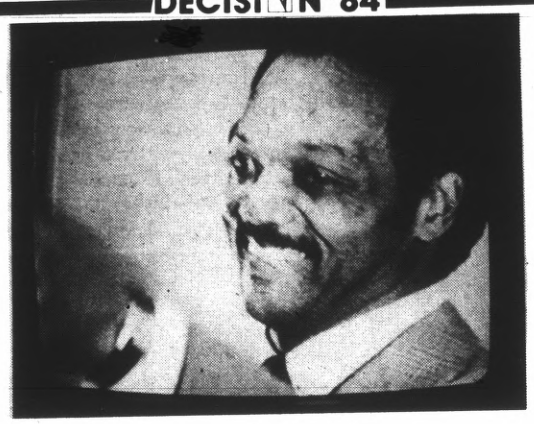

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OPINION

The 'Hymie' Issue

The Benefit of the Doubt

by Page Smith

WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED "THE HYMIE issue" hangs like a dark cloud over Jesse Jackson's brilliant campaign for the Democratic nomination. It has been pursued so tenaciously in the media that it demands our serious attention. It looms large for white liberals, Jew and Gentile alike.

The initial circumstances can be simply stated. In a closer circle of advisers, Jackson was discussing campaign strategy. Included in the group was a Black newspaper reporter whom Jackson obviously considered a sympathetic "insider," perhaps only by virtue of the fact that he was Black. In any event Jackson spoke with irritation about the role of Jews in his campaign. They had been, in his view, harassing him because of his public announcements that he believed the Palestinians must have a homeland in the Middle East, preferably on the West Bank.

Jackson had further exacerbated Jewish feelings by embracing Yasser Arafat, and by his successful intervention with President Assad of Syria to secure the release of Lieutenant Goodman. He thus anticipated opposition from New York Jews in his attempt to secure delegates to the Democratic Convention in San Francisco. He spoke of his Jewish opponents as "Hymies," a rather old-fashioned racial slur, and spoke of New York as "Hymie town."

The Black journalist reported those remarks, which Jackson had clearly used in an unguarded moment among individuals he considered confidants, in the Washington *Post*. Jackson initially denied that he had made them and then, a week later, amid a national hue and cry, admitted them and apologized to Jews and to the public. But it was clear by that time that considerable damage had been done.

That damage was compounded, in the minds of many Americans, when Louis Farrakhan, the head of the Black Muslims and a long-time friend and supporter of Jackson, made disparaging remarks about Jackson's Jewish critics, threatened the life of the reporter, and was quoted as calling Hitler "a great man." Jackson immediately disassociated himself from Farrakhan's statements but refused to denounce Farrakhan personally and disavow the support of the Muslims.

It is, of course, impossible to speak with confidence of Jackson's motivation in refusing to denounce Farrakhan. It is certainly possible that, as a politician, he made a close calculation as to the political losses and benefits of a public repudiation of Farrakhan on the assumption that he would lose important Black support by such a statement and alienate many prominent Black figures such as Muhammad Ali, Abdul Jabaar, and literally hundreds of other Black athletes, entertainers, and writers who are Black Muslims and friends and supporters of Jackson. It is equally possible that Jackson was unwilling to publicly reject a close personal friend, however benighted (and politically damaging) he thought his statements to be.

Anti-Semitism is an extremely flexible word. It is used to describe those individuals with a murderous hatred of Jews as well as those who express irritation at what, in the opinion of some, are racial characteristics—clannishness, aggressiveness, political liberalism or radicalism, etc. The fact is that most of us, for better of worse, cling to racial or national stereotypes and express these freely in private.

Take your choice: the Irish (Micks) are dangerous, combative, and especially susceptible to spirituous liquors; Germans (Krauts, Huns,) are rigid, authoritarian, racist; Italians (Wops, Dagos) are masters of large-scale crime, a la Mafia; Poles are Catholic, stupid and latently anti-Semitic, etc., etc. To many Europeans, Americans appear boastful, arrogant, vulgar, and strangely willing to at least contemplate destroying the world in the name of protecting the so-called free world. All of these racial and national stereotypes have a grain (and sometimes more than a grain) of truth, but they are totally inadequate (and uniformly regrettable) in describing the extraordinarily complex reality of any class or category of people.

Most (I am tempted to say all) of us have friends and/or relatives who subscribe to one or more of the above racial stereotypes (or others not enumerated here). Even when we deplore such attitudes, we usually remain "friends;" the state of "relative" we can do nothing about. My father was a rabid anti-Semite, some of whose best friends (and one of whose mistresses) were Jews. An old friend and fishing companion with whom I shared the dangers and hardships of combat against the Germans in World War II is equally virulent. We avoid the subject.

My point is, we tolerate many things in our friends (and relatives, obviously) which, in isolation are offensive to us and antithetical to our own views; yet we do not feel compelled to renounce them. It may well have been the easy and politically expedient thing for Jesse Jackson (with the same kind of sanctimoniousness displayed by Vice-President George Bush) to denounce Farrakhan and all his works. Whether Jackson's failure to do so was the result of a precise political calculation or an unwillingness to turn his back on a friend (and on other Muslim friends) we cannot, as I have noted, say. But we can say that such an act would not be Jesse Jackson's style. He is, and has been, a reconciler and a man of peace. I believe we should give him the benefit of the doubt.

The issue is further complicated by two facts, to one of which white liberals are relatively insensitive. That is the role of the Black Muslim movement itself within the Black community. It is a story of considerable psychological depth and complexity intricately involved in what we have come to call "Black consciousness." It is a subject any white American would be well-advised to approach with extreme caution, not to say, humility. The world of Black America remains, to a remarkable degree, impenetrable by white Americans.

The other fact is the state of Israel. The question of Israel has vastly complicated the notion of what constitutes anti-Semitism. There is, for example, no question that for many American Jews *any criticism of the actions of the leaders of Israel* smacks of anti-Semitism. There have certainly been many repressive actions by the state of Israel which have drawn only muted criticism from Gentile liberals and radicals, for fear of being accused of anti-Semitism. Israel has thus enjoyed a strange and, in my view, unhealthy immunity from criticism by liberals. This has not been true of some American Black leaders sympathetic to the aspirations of the Third World, with Jackson prominent among them. For this he has incurred the emnity of many American Jews who, it may be said, were delighted to use the "Hymie" remark to discredit him, especially with liberal Gentiles, who were naturally drawn to him by virtue of his stand on issues, his charisma and the fact that he was Black. Indeed, given Jackson's inherent appeal to white liberals there was probably no other single mistake that Jackson could have made that would have been as costly to him.

So, on what does the defense of Jackson rest essentially? Jackson is "right" on virtually all the issues that liberals profess to care most about—bringing minorities into the political process, genuinely caring about the dispossessed in our society and speaking to and for them *as no other political figure in our history has since Lincoln* (Wendell Phillips is the only exception I can think of offhand); on Central America, the Middle East, detente with Russia, the reduction of arms expenditures, cooperation with the Third World, full equality for women, etc. Against all that we can perhaps place in proper perspective the fact that he used the word "Hymie," and refused to denounce a friend whose ideas he deplored.

It might have been politically expedient for Jackson to denounce Farrakhan and his works, but that's not Jackson's style; he is a reconciler and a man of peace.

Author and chicken farmer Page Smith is an emeritus professor of history and the founding provost of Cowell College. Smith's books include As a City Upon a Hill, The Chicken Book *(with biology professor Charles Daniel), and the multi-volume* People's History of the United States. *Although officially retired from teaching, Dr. Smith still takes an active interest in UCSC affairs.*

Drawing by DANIEL SAENZ

Photos by ANNIE VALVA courtesy of Phil Dixon

Color-Coded Reporting

Media Blacks Out

by Joel Dreyfuss

JESSE JACKSON'S PRESIDENTIAL campaign could prove as upsetting to the racial status quo in the news media as it has been to national politics. Though news executives say coverage of Jackson's campaign is fair and impartial, Blacks have had quite a different response—and this disagreement raises some issues about the news media that go far beyond presidential politics.

Many white journalists have praised Black Washington *Post* reporter Milton Coleman for repeating Jackson's off-the-record reference to Jews as "Hymies." But many Blacks, including some journalists, have publicly criticized both Coleman and media coverage of Jackson's campaign.

Some news executives dismiss such protests as knee-jerk reactions, but they actually reflect long-standing animosities. Through much of American history, Blacks have viewed the news media as the enemy. From the end of the Civil War to the civil rights era, many newspapers in the South instigated mob violence and urged that Blacks "be put in their place."

Coverage of Blacks improved for a while in the 1960s—the civil rights movement was "the story" of the decade, and many news outlets assigned their best reporters to cover it. The moral pressures of the movement—and the hostility of Black militants—also led some organizations to seek out and hire Black journalists, many of whom covered the changes then taking place in Black communities all over the country.

But white editors soon turned elsewhere—to Vietnam, Watergate, and then the self-indulgence of the late 1970s. Younger reporters—Black and white—were urged to put their energies into "more important topics" than Black issues.

New, more fashionable minorities were discovered—Hispanics, the Vietnamese. But like the Blacks before them, they were covered as anomalies, to be dealt with in one story or a series, then forgotten.

Of course, a number of newspapers and local stations have worked vigorously to desegregate their news coverage, but they are notable exceptions. In too many large-city papers, the only Black faces which appear are those of criminal suspects and athletes.

Efforts to cover the political emergence of Blacks reveal these shortcomings. For example, many journalists credit the Black political surge to Jackson, while it actually started well before he announced his candidacy. And when Jackson appeared at the United Nations with African ambassadors and Black leaders, many white reporters could not distinguish the former from the latter.

This limited perspective can be found all over big-city newspapers—not just in the failure to grasp the breadth of the Black political awakening but in something that may seem as trivial as a Sunday feature article about poets and springtime that features white male poets only. It reflects, in part, the fact that Black politicians themselves usually lack the close social contacts prominent whites have with media executives.

Coverage of minority communities, while well-intentioned, is often paternalistic, with quotes from white experts and a few well-known Blacks who are treated as authorities on all aspects of Black life.

At the root of this ignorance is the continued segregation of newsrooms all over the country. According to one study, 70 percent of the newspapers in this country have no minority journalists on their staffs. Television stations have placed a number of Blacks in visible positions, but few work in newsrooms—and nonwhites in decision-making roles are virtually nonexistent.

These employment practices undermine arguments by media institutions that they can deal fairly with minorities. It may also help explain why questions have been raised about the impartiality of Black journalists—but not about ex-government officials covering the agencies they used to work for, or Jewish journalists covering Israel.

It is not surprising, then, that most Blacks feel excluded from the public the media supposedly serves. Minorities are covered from a white perspective—the question is, what are "they" up to? Rarely do minority readers or viewers see their point of view used as the basis for reporting a story.

Nor is it surprising that many Blacks view white-owned media as preservers of the racial status quo. This creates the dilemma that faced Milton Coleman—Black journalists who are seen as too committed to their employers are accused of participation in this repression. Yet Black-owned media rarely have the resources to reach as many Blacks as white-owned outlets.

Of course, wrongdoing by leaders and elected officials, regardless of race, should be routinely reported. But when the perception in the minority community is that such reporting is done selectively, and when the selection is seen as color-coded, news organizations lose their credibility.

Media blindness has effects of its own. When Muslim minister Louis Farrakhan spoke at the National Congress of Black Mayors, he received a standing ovation—not because most Blacks in attendance agree with him but because he's seen as someone who has withstood an attack from the white media, a tradition that goes back to Father Divine, Adam Clayton Powell and Martin Luther King Jr.

This response from the politicians—middle-class Blacks—is another example of the chasm between an important segment of America and white-controlled news organizations. In such situations, media people usually wrap themselves in righteousness, rejecting all criticism. But publishers and broadcasters must accept some of the responsibility for the hostility they now face.

It's not enough to promise to hire a few Black faces. Blacks feel entitled to play a larger role in institutions that want to wear the mantle of public good.

News executives must make a new commitment to bring in minority talent and to place experienced minority journalists in positions where their perspectives have real impact. Otherwise, minorities will have to conclude that these institutions have no intention of accommodating to the changes in American society.

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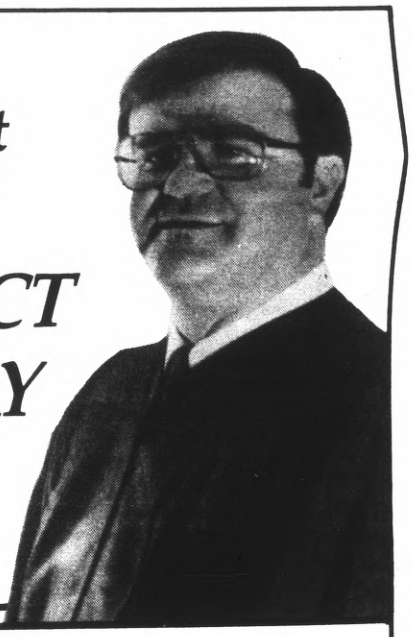
in our best judgment



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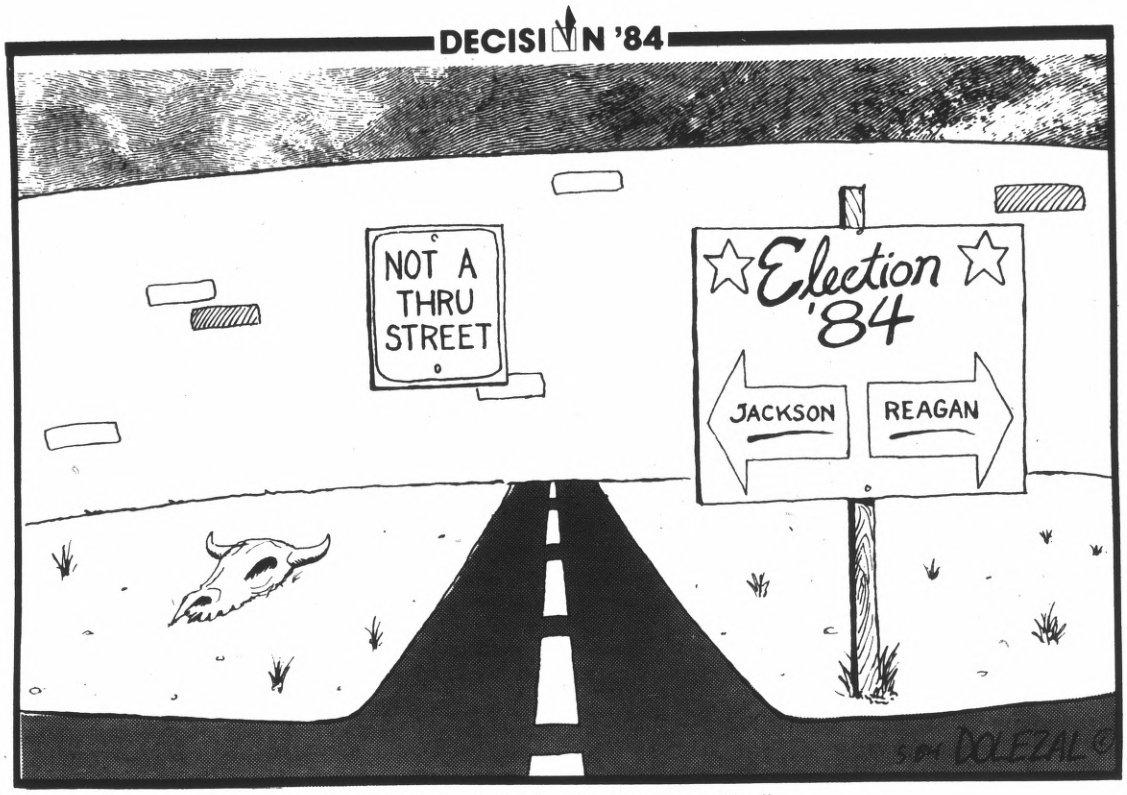

"The only things you'll find in the middle of the road are yellow lines and dead armadillos."
Jim Hightower, Texas Secretary of Agriculture

OPINION

A Vote of Conscience

by Laird Harrison

THOSE OF US WHOSE POLITICAL MEMORIES start with the Nixon years never learned to place much faith in the office of the presidency. And the pattern of voter turnout in the past 20 years makes it clear that most US citizens share our disillusion. The roots of the pessimism reach deep into the history of US politics and into the moral issues of the times; no presidential candidate is likely to produce a remedy. Only the best of them might point the way to greater hope.

It isn't only the president whom inhabitants of this country have come to despise; Congress, the judiciary, politicians in general and politics itself have earned a bad reputation in the United States. The reasons lie in the history of US institutions, in their ideological foundation, and in the titanic transformation of the nation since its birth.

US politics has reached a dead end in its attempt to reconcile conflicting goals. Reagan and Jackson represent the only two viable routes of escape from a steady decline.

The United States government was never meant to be loved. The nation's founders disliked government and believed, for the most part, that a minimal body of representatives could adequately supervise the public domain while ordinary citizens took care of what mattered: farming, craftwork, small commerce, and personal affairs. In the industrial behemoth we have inherited in 1984 this plan is no longer feasible. We face the spectre of an unloveable system monitoring every aspect of our lives.

The system is unloveable because we do not belong to it. It is more than a government, and no longer representative. The system we live under excludes us from making decisions, but subjects us to them. The advent of a vast industrial complex, entailing corporate and regulatory structures, long ago shattered the agricultural foundation of American individualism. The vastness of the nation has separated ordinary people from the process of governing.

We do not live in a democracy. The only ways we can participate in politics—voting, writing letters, campaigning—do not affect the questions that matter in our daily lives. Crime, the cost of material needs, the quality of the environment, the risk of war, social status, meaningful work—these more pressing concerns escape our power to influence.

Most people in this country don't vote because they believe voting doesn't matter. At best, a vote is only one expression in millions about who should make decisions in place of the voter. At worst, it serves merely to hide the real constellations of power. Many Americans refuse to participate in this game, particularly ethnic minorities who know that most candidates lack even the means to truly empathize with them. Most Americans realize that the choices presented to them in our elections do not offer an alternative to the status quo.

But between them, Jesse Jackson and Ronald Reagan could change all that. Not by themselves—real changes only begin at grass roots—but as symbols, as teachers, as real representatives of true beliefs. These two candidates could inspire dynamic political activity rare in US history. The '84 campaign could set fire to the nation because it offers the contrast of diametrically opposing dreams, ideals, hopes, and visions.

For while we do not live in a democracy, we do not live in an autocracy either. Though power is not distributed equally, neither is it concentrated in a single pair of hands. The contradictions—between liberty and authority, equality and individualism, morality and materialism—come again and again to the surface.

US politics has reached a dead end in its attempt to reconcile conflicting goals. Our industrial system, for example, requires a rapid consumption of natural resources, but we have restricted that consumption in order to protect the natural environment. Our economic system requires the exploitation of labor, but we have restricted that exploitation in order to protect workers. Our national security system requires the subjugation or destruction of all other powers, but we have put moral restrictions on warfare. Our

social system works alternately for complete segregation and complete assimilation of minorities, but minorities have asserted both their rights to full integration and the value of separate cultural identity. Our social system calls for the subservience of women, but women refuse to acquiesce.

As a result of the conflicts between systems and ideals, the ideals go unfulfilled and the systems malfunction. Evaluated in its own terms—by the indices of inflation and unemployment, trade balance, national debt, and rate of production—the national economy has for 20 years shown signs of terminal illness. The same period has seen the destructive forces poised against the United States multiply themselves many times, while the nation has steadily acquired the hate of most of the Third World and given its allies increasing cause for ambivalence. Social unrest has marked recent years with the collapse of the traditional family structure and the growing militance of deprived groups. The cultural climate has assumed alienation, cynicism and selfishness as dominant motifs.

The presidents who have presided over this deterioration (with the possible exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt) have not proposed any deviation from the politics responsible for it. They have responded to a general complacency on behalf of the people. The unworkable compromise persisted unperturbed in its route to catastrophe, until very recently when the pressures built sufficiently to produce Ronald Reagan as the fortieth president of the United States.

Reagan has rallied the last ditch defense of the old order. He represents the system's efforts to purge itself of conflicting ideals—to resolve the unworkable compromise into a pure and rigorous structure. And the president has made clear the nature of this resolution: he proposes to create a goliath mighty enough to cow all opponents abroad, and to unleash forces of industrial capitalism that will produce unrivaled opulence within. Aggressive white male corporate leaders will secure the positions of authority. Fundamentalist Christianity will ensure a universal morality. Ethnic and sexual hierarchies will provide stable social roles.

The model has much to recommend it: order, authority, clear direction and purpose. It has already demonstrated its appeal to large segments of the perplexed American people, and there is little doubt that, given a bit more time, public support and luck, it can accomplish its ambitious goals. The social welfare edifice and the regulatory functions of government, civil rights, and moral freedom are the price for this return of power and order.

Yet there remain dissenters—some of them stubborn and dedicated people, who have resources to oppose the conservative proposition. Among these must be counted a large portion who, though they have no viable counterproposal to the vision presented by Reagan, still cannot bring themselves to abandon the ideals it contradicts. This segment, represented by Walter Mondale and Gary Hart, remain advocates of a compromise which they recognize to be unworkable because they fear the upheaval of real change, because they have too much at stake in the status quo, or most often and most simply because they do not have the confidence to oppose their ideals to Reagan's.

A FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO THE CONSERvative plan exists. Most Santa Cruz residents are familiar at least with its outlines: the vision incorporates environmentalism; pacifism; social, material and political egalitarianism; and cooperation, to resculpture society. It sacrifices material superabundance and technological dominance to these ends. No less than the conservative option, it offers meaning and direction, but unlike Reagan's proposal it demands the courage to traverse the unknown.

An almost invisible minority has presented this alternative to the American political system, suggesting that the system might be changed from within. But those voices have remained in the desert, with tiny numbers of votes in most elections, because until recently most Americans have stuck to the middle road. Only now when the debacles of the past four administrations have accumulated to prove the deadlock of the compromise have proponents of the progressive alternative claimed a significant recognition among voters.

Just as Reagan emerged to expound unapologetically the ideals of the right, so Jesse Jackson has come forward to advance the ideals of the left. Jackson has drawn upon the rage of an oppressed and threatened group to force progressive issues into the presidential campaign. He has obliged all candidates to confront at least some of these issues by demonstrating the depth of support that exists for them among people who have up until now remained silent, cynical and afraid.

Jackson has demonstrated to these people—ethnic minorities—that they can speak out, that they can act effectively, that they themselves have the power to bring about change. And though his efforts so far have concentrated on race and class issues, he has taken strong environmentalist, feminist, and pacifist stands and has shown the potential for all progressive positions to seriously challenge the status-quo. Modest as his success has been, measured in votes in comparison to his contenders, he has, by exceeding the success of any progressive candidate in a century, proven the viability of a truly progressive candidacy. He has taken an enormous stride to dispel the myth that all members of the American left must vote for a moderate. What Reagan demonstrated for conservatives—that they no longer need to sacrifice viable ideals to an unworkable compromise—Jackson has proven for progressives.

Most American "liberals" remain convinced that only a position in the center can attract enough votes to unseat Reagan, and that any president would suit them better than he. They endorse Mondale and Hart, not because they approve of these candidates' positions, but simply because they think they might win. In doing so, they entrust the nation's future either to the exhausted and defeated traditional platform of the Democratic party, represented by Mondale, or to the techno-youth neo-conservatism of Gary Hart. Neither of these candidates offers any response which has not already been applied in vain to the crises gripping the nation. They propose a return to the fumbling and gradual failure that marked the Carter years.

Because Reagan's plan is viable on its own terms, and the compromise of Carter, Mondale, and Hart is not, the competition between the two can only lead to the triumph of the arch-conservative. (And there are conservatives who would make Reagan seem mild.) Even if a moderate Democrat were to secure the presidency for four years, after that period the nation would fall ripely to the extreme right.

To vote one's conscience means to vote for the candidates whose vision, whose beliefs, whose projects most closely resemble one's own. Voting does not guarantee change, but it remains the only official avenue for Americans to participate in the political process. Although a single vote exerts only a miniscule influence, the right to vote constitutes the strongest existing defense against total autocracy in the US. It is only by advancing one's beliefs wholeheartedly, including through the mechanism of voting, that one can ever hope to see these beliefs have an impact. This is the only way that political dreams are realized, and it is the only way that the political process can have meaning. To vote for the lesser of evils is to surrender to evil. A nation that votes only in distaste can never enjoy effective or engaging politics; it reconciles itself at best to mediocrity in all its strivings, or in the most likely scenarios, to utter collapse.

To vote for the lesser of evils is to surrender to evil. A nation voting only in distaste will never enjoy meaningful politics.

Perhaps no president—a solitary figure of authority—can ever truly respond to the ideals of progressives who are democrats and egalitarians. But a president who shared progressive beliefs could aid enormously to create the space which must be filled by enthusiastic masses.

True conservatives have entered an inspirational period in US history. They now live under a government which more closely adheres to their fundamental beliefs than any US government has in half a century.

US moderates face a difficult array of choices. Some still believe that the compromises worked out by Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter among others offer the greatest hope for the nation's future. Recent history suggests that they are due for yet more disappointments. Others must, perhaps for the first time truly listen to their consciences, and cast an honest vote to right or left.

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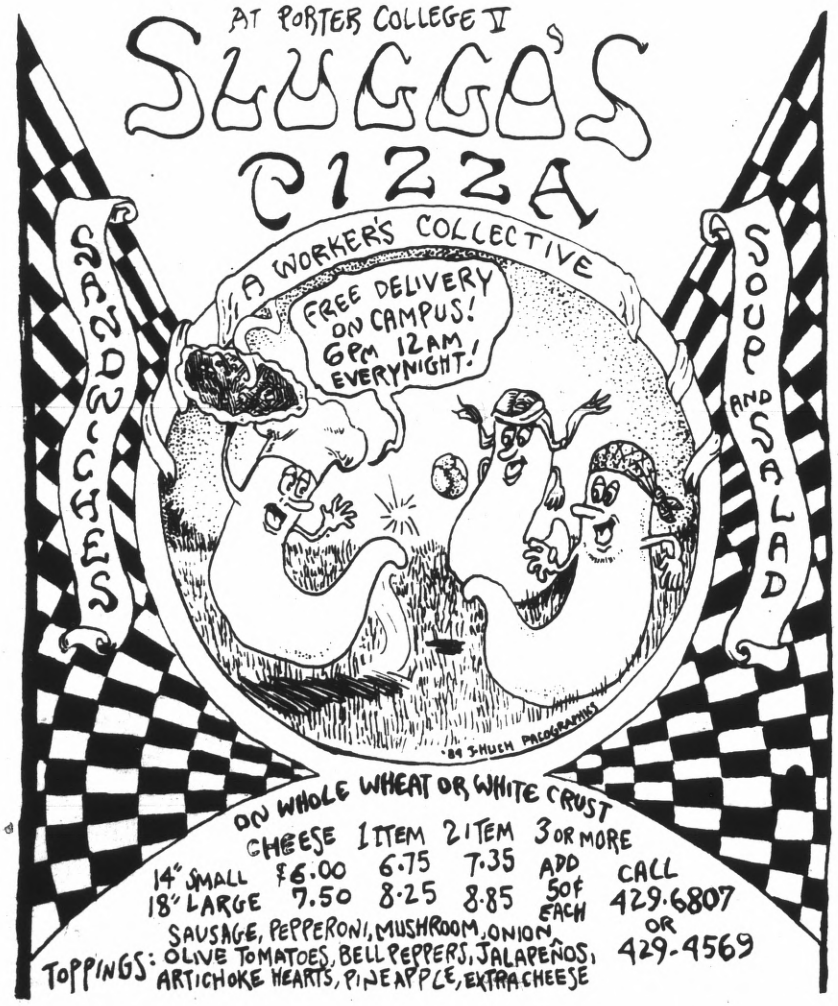
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DECISION '84

Farrakhan Perspective

by Pamela Douglas

"HE WAS HANDSOME," WE young girls whispered, under the disapproving gaze of one of the sisters, in her shapeless white uniform that covered her legs, her arms, her neck, her hair. The "matron" was hardly past 21, like us, but somehow her conversion to Islam had conferred authority on her. Anyway, we believed it did then.

It was the late '60s, and minister Louis Farrakhan, spokesperson for the honorable Elijah Muhammad, founder of the nation of Islam, was preaching in a cavernous rented hall in Hartford, Connecticut, to an all-Black audience—some of whom had travelled hundreds of miles to hear him. We all knew we'd been lied to before. The poor, the unemployed, the former drug addicts, the ex-cons in the audience, heard in Farrakhan a voice of their deepest desire to call racism by its name, without fear.

And those of us who were the first generation out of poverty—the college kids here for a "high"—found ourselves touched by the same desires. It was not true, he reminded us, that injustices would be righted without our taking action. It was not true that we could let others choose our leaders, interpret our ideas, run our economy, educate our children. We couldn't trust outsiders. We had to stand up for ourselves.

At heart, this was the simple old philosophy of self-help. But the crowd could not have been reached in those words. We needed him to blast us, screeching through mental barriers that had been conveyed hundreds of years down to my own generation, barriers which told us the primary means for staying alive was to agree with everything the "massah" said—not merely to follow orders, but to believe in our hearts the white power structure was right about everything, morally right.

Farrakhan's speech had nothing to do with talking to the outside public. It had nothing to do with killing white men in the streets. It had everything to do with killing the white man inside our minds who whispered insidiously that we were inadequate to be our own masters. With compelling rhetoric, he made us laugh at our imagined limitations by ridiculing our enemies. And then he invited us to a fantasy of united power.

Some of the master plan bothered me. I remember being put off by his statements that Black women should recede so our men could come forward. To me, it was worse than reactionary to urge Black women to stay home and take care of the children—it would have broken the economic back of many families.

So after his speech, I asked him. Away from the podium, Farrakhan disavowed the rhetoric. To my surprise, here was the tactician inside the preacher. The Nation had women in charge of certain departments, he said, and he listed them. I can hear the voice from 15 years ago, sincerely, quietly, almost pleading that so many of us are in trouble "we need all the help we can get."

That was the subtext I'd been too young to hear. Had I been more sophisticated that day in Hartford, I would have heard a desperate attempt to cajole a group of defeated Black men to take responsibility for their families, doing it in a way that could work for the hard core of his audience. The literal meaning was not the message. Once I understood the contrast between the speech and the underlying statement, I saw how he was able to reach large numbers of Blacks who had long since left other leaders. It reminded me to listen with a "third ear."

That's not something the mass media has ever done well with those outside the mainstream, and the allure of indigenous Black leadership is perhaps most misunderstood of all. So within linear American expectations, Farrakhan appears to be a bizarre phenomenon, popping only recently into the periphery of mass America.

When candidate Jesse Jackson is challenged about some strange-sounding line out of Farrakhan, he often replies that it must be understood in context. Then someone offers, as context, a line or two of the speech surrounding it. Then they're puzzled when the other lines don't explain a thing. And, of course, they can't. Nor can Jackson afford to be sidetracked into a dissertation on Black culture. But without the full context of the special "ear" that Farrakhan plays to, one wonders whether Jackson's candidacy would have reached out to those on the outer margins as much as it has.

In the more than 20 years Farrakhan has been speaking, too many promises have been dashed—by liberals and conservatives alike—for other leaders to be trusted by the most alienated Blacks. Farrakhan has not compromised. His touch with the psychological yearnings of those most hard to reach is intact, even if they don't give a darn about Islam or any other religion.

Jackson's history is in the Southern civil rights movement. In Northern cities, many Blacks in the late 1960s did not follow Dr. Martin Luther King. They regarded his movement as naive, because it asked concessions from whites, instead of engineering power for Blacks. While none would criticize King now, for them it is Farrakhan who comes across as the mythic hero. He embodies one viewpoint—sometimes called nationalism—that crosses Black thought through all the centuries in America. He is in the tradition of Nat Turner, who led slave rebellions. He is felt as an incarnation of the beloved Malcolm X.

Jackson, himself, is not that mythic figure, at least not in Northern ghettos, and he knows it. But however Jackson strains for his "rainbow coalition," his edge of support, from the beginning, has to come from the margin of the Black public, those who have refused to vote, who have consciously resisted becoming "pawns" of either party. Without them, Jackson might have been a candidate for the integrationists, but never have reached enough of the rest of Black voters.

That's not to diminish Jackson's own considerable presence. But his leadership has been one of negotiation and accommodation with American big business. Alone, Jackson might have left the Black electoral giant unawakened. More than is comfortable for most Americans, the Farrakhan phenomenon is, in fact, no fluke. It represents a consistent segment of the secret heart of Black America. That segment does not expect to be heard—certainly not understood—by outsiders.

So the current wave of misinterpretations doesn't matter to them. Instead, they turn away from the media to Farrakhan himself. To them, he's no less a thrill today than he was to a naive young woman 15 years ago in Hartford.

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Multi-Cultural Future

Education Lags Behind

by **Ann Higgins**

IF YOU'RE STROLLING THE Pacific Garden Mall in the year 2000, don't be surprised if the language you hear most often is Spanish. The 1980 US census indicates Capitola may be inhabited by a majority of Black people in twenty years. Large numbers of Southeast Asian, Middle Eastern, and Latin American immigrants, their children and grandchildren, will live in California—and Santa Cruz in the 21st century will be a more culturally diverse town.

Yet multicultural education here and nationwide lags far behind our increasingly varied demographics. Bilingual education is regarded as a remedial program instead of a benefit to all students. UCSC has no comprehensive ethnic studies program. Most US high schools never teach students about Crispus Attucks, Cesar Chavez, or Phyllis Wheatley.

The US population is becoming more heterogeneous at the same time our contact with other nations, languages and cultures is increasing through business, travel, TV and radio. In 1947, a trip across the Atlantic took 17½ hours; today it takes just three and a half. One US citizen in six now owes his or her job to foreign trade, and *Fortune 500* lists half our leading corporations as foreign-based and owned.

A growing number of educators and administrators are recommending that the US undertake a change of attitude about multicultural and global education. Advocates of the change say the promotion of multilingual, multicultural systems-oriented curricula is a way to encompass the diversity of US culture as well as to prepare US citizens for the increasing internationality of life on the planet. "Perhaps

Photo by DANNY WEISS

nothing is more basic to the education of humanity than teaching how and when to change, and how to live and co-exist with other people," says Jonathan Swift, a Michigan high school teacher and advocate of global education. Swift believes global education should increase awareness of cultural, political and economic interdependence in the world.

Exploring curriculum design, teachers have come up with widely varying plans to educate US students in multicultural interaction and global thought. One plan uses a bicycle to show young students how to recognize interlocking systems. Pointing out all the different parts of the bicycle, the teacher shows how pedals, wheels, chain, and gears all work together to make the bike go. Taking the example a step further, the lesson goes on to analyze what's involved in the making of a chocolate bar, from growing the cocoa to transporting the finished product all over the world.

The class divides into teams, representing sugar growers, truck drivers, cocoa growers, candy consumers, and so on. The teams then try to figure out what will happen to them if, for instance, all the truck drivers in England go on strike, or if dry weather in Ghana has ruined the cocoa crop. In this way, the students learn how all the parts in the system interact. The final part of the lesson involves getting the teams to cooperate in solving some of the problems that could develop in the system, such as dissatisfaction among sugar cane workers with poor working conditions, or depletion of wood supplies used in the packaging materials of the candy.

A more general curriculum, designed by Carlos Cortes of UC Riverside, calls for a new set of "literacies" which would enhance the cultural and international awareness and skills of Americans. These new literacies go far beyond simply learning another language, for Cortes includes what he calls cultural literacy (understanding how culture affects how we perceive others), perspective literacy (learning to recognize many points of view in global/cultural controversies), diversity literacy (acknowledgement and acceptance of diversity even within national boundaries), critical-thinking literacy, media literacy, and others.

In Santa Cruz, a multicultural science program, called Proyecto SOL (science oriented learning) has been installed at the Santa Cruz Garden School. The program teaches children to understand the links between science and culture, and to promote a global perspective of science issues such as world hunger and world peace.

Demands for multicultural education are nothing new in this country; the Civil Rights movement and the Black and Chicano Nationalist movements of the '50s and '60s gave rise to renewed pride in ethnic heritage and a sense of wanting to define and preserve those cultures. Education began to respond to those demands.

But now, according to Doni Kobus, a visiting professor of Education at UCSC, we are experiencing a backlash to minority demands. Under the "back-to-basics" movement, she says, multicultural education is "not doing very well." "Basics" are considered to include reading, writing, and arithmetic, and not much else. This is leaving students ill-prepared to understand their fellow citizens and the rest of the world.

Some people are afraid of multicultural education, according to a report by the Academy for Educational Development, because they think it is an attempt to promote "foreign ideologies." The report says some people feel a person's loyalty to the US will be compromised if he or she can't speak English. The report cites documented historical evidence of xenophobia and racism which, whipped up during wartimes, lingers today.

But multicultural education advocates have expressed dissatisfaction with the "Why can't they learn English?" approach to education. They point to shifting demographics as proof that the melting-pot theory of assimilation has fallen by the wayside.

Kobus said she believes grassroots action, advocacy on the part of educators, and governmental support will eventually produce the kinds of multicultural and global education US students need. In addition, more research is needed to document current programs in order to avoid pitfalls in designing new, more extensive curricula. But, Kobus emphasizes, "Until educators and policy- makers develop an understanding of multi-cross-cultural interaction, we're going to continue to have problems. Our ethnocentrism will trip us up every time."

Basics are considered to include the three Rs and not much else. This is leaving students ill-prepared to understand their fellow citizens and the rest of the world.

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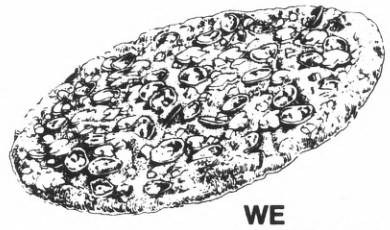

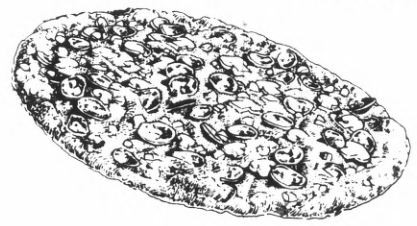

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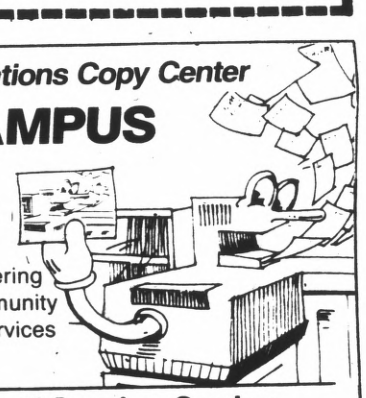
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Playing Second Fiddle

by James Ridgeway

ALL THE POLLS SHOW THE "GENDER GAP" will favor the Democratic ticket in the upcoming national election and that a woman vice-presidential candidate would help the ticket even more. Yet women's groups have been surprisingly quiet around the Democratic presidential primary campaign.

Indeed, gender gap politics has been all but eclipsed by the resurgence of Black politics in that campaign. Ironically, Jesse Jackson is the one candidate to argue vigorously for women in politics, and every time he urges a woman vice-presidential candidate, the crowds jump to their feet cheering.

But women's groups are wary of Jackson. They think his recent acceptance of abortion is opportunistic and could change overnight. The largest women's group, the National Organization of Women, fell in behind Walter Mondale early on and has been absorbed into his campaign.

Last year, there was a flurry of interest among women's groups in running a presidential candidate, but that came to nothing. Then Bella Abzug urged the groups to get behind a woman for vice-president. That idea, too, went nowhere.

"No woman would declare herself as a vice-presidential candidate," said Geraldine Ferraro, the Queens, NY congressperson who is most often mentioned for such a post. "No one has ever run for the vice presidency. We women are not dumb politically."

Geraldine Ferraro and Patricia Schroeder are two possible vice-presidential nominees for the Democratic ticket.

This sentiment is echoed by Patricia Schroeder, the Denver congressperson who is vice-chair of Gary Hart's campaign and frequently mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate.

"As a feminist, I have a lot of trouble with saying what we really want is a second job. It seems to me that we should run for president." And she points to the stunning success of Jesse Jackson with Black voters.

David Garth calls the feminist movement's failure to run a woman for president "one of the great stupidities of this year." Garth, the media consultant in Walter Mondale's New York primary campaign, explains, "If a woman had run, there would not be any doubt at this moment that there would be a woman candidate for vice president. She would have had six months of national exposure, knowledge of the issues, and it wouldn't appear to be a token throw. It was a very bad mistake."

But Stephanie Solien, executive director of the Washington-based Women's Campaign Fund, feels that would be moving too fast.

"One of the focuses we have had is to bring more women to all levels of elective office," she says. "We aren't going to see more women running for president or vice president until we have more women in positions of power in the Senate, as governors and in Cabinet-level positions. Those are the natural steppingstones for qualified women."

Moreover, adds Solien, while women are talking a lot about backing a woman vice-president, "the women being considered for vice president are cautious, and they don't want to cause problems for the Democratic Party."

And the political realities which usually figure in the choice of a vice-president work against women, according to Pat Reuss, legislative director of the Women's Equity Action League. "The trouble is that there are not enough of us to fit all classifications as far as religion, parts of the country, expertise, etc. goes. Also, vice-presidents usually are governors or senators, and there are so few of those, but maybe this will be the year when the party moves away from that old criterion."

Reuss is unwilling to say outright that a woman candidate would help the ticket. "There is still a lot of sexism in the nation. People say they will vote for a woman, but when you break it down, there are factors voters take into account with a woman candidate that they would not with a man."

In fact—despite the polls, despite the cheers for Jackson when he suggests a woman vice-president—the prospects of any such action are dim.

"It's not going to happen," says Gloria Steinem, "because the party people, more than the candidates, see women as captive voters," with no real choice in the fall. Democratic party leaders are confident that women will vote Democratic, whether or not there is a woman vice-presidential candidate, simply to get Reagan out of the White House.

She, too, points to traditional uses of the second spot on the ticket. "They think the vice-presidency should be used to move toward the middle or the right. I've never thought that imitating your adversaries was a great way to defeat them. But that's the traditional way of thinking."

The fact remains that though major women's organizations offer rhetorical support to the idea of running a woman as vice-president, they are not doing much about it.

"It drives me crazy," says Dotty Lynch, Gary Hart's pollster and one of the most respected women in politics. "All they do is keep wringing their hands and saying, 'Look, what if we lost?' "

Women are turning their efforts to voter registration—a coalition of groups have pledged to sign up 1.5 million new women voters. And a handful of women are running for the Senate, notably in Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico and Maine, as well as in a number of spirited contests for House seats.

As for the argument about whether or not a woman vice-president makes political sense, Gloria Steinem says she thinks that argument only leads to a focus which is false for women—an elaboration of the question of whether Hart or Mondale can do a better job against Reagan.

"Neither of them can beat Reagan," she says. "Only we can beat Reagan. Only the [feminist] movement saying in and of ourselves, we're going to get out our vote. We're not going to wait passively for the candidate to do well or poorly on television. We're going to do it. That's the only way we're going to win."

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Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

WILPF

Polling for Peace and Freedom

by Ruby Huizen

IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT WOMEN ARE ASKED TO express their opinion on nationwide issues unless, perhaps, the subject is hemorrhoids, washing detergent or aspirin-free medication. This is what Kew Crane, a 69-year-old member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) discovered as she spent more than 40 hours a week going door to door through the city of Santa Cruz surveying women's opinions on national election issues.

"We had women who said, 'No, I don't *have* an opinion, I always leave it to my husband,' " said Crane in her home by the Yacht Harbor, "but before you knew it they had answered all the questions and wanted to keep us talking. Everyone has an opinion; you just have to show you're interested." Crane observed that in almost every case "we were thanked because as soon as women did the poll, they realized how important it was [to be heard]."

> *'Many women we interviewed said that no one had ever asked them their opinion before.'*

The Opinion Research Center designed the poll after sending out a list of questions to a sample of 500 women. WILPF's poll project used "the six questions women expressed the most interest in," explained Crane. Since then, 50,000 women across the US have answered the official poll in the past five months. "Men have always been asked what they thought [about political issues]," said Crane, "but I've never seen a [political] poll for women only. Many women we interviewed said that no one had ever asked them these questions before."

The questions concerned the nuclear freeze, US involvement in Central America, military spending, federal spending for child care programs, the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and abortion rights.

"We polled 950 women from 18 to 92 years of age in Santa Cruz city," said Crane. For the results to accurately portray women's opinions throughout the US, WILPF was also required to interview a certain percentage of women of different race, age and income, "and even though we have very few Black women in Santa Cruz, we still got our quota," she said.

Although the official results will not be known until June 7 during the Women Speak Out Night, a community event arranged by WILPF to discuss the organization and the results of the poll, Crane said she noticed a similarity in women's responses regardless of their political convictions. "Even women who were conservative about defense spending and Central America," she said, "were very much for the ERA and other women's [rights]. It surprised us. We thought they'd be straight down the line [on all issues]."

The Santa Cruz City Council verified the importance of the poll on May 22, when it passed a resolution expressing support for WILPF and the poll. The vote was unanimous with the exception of Katy Sears-Williams, who was not available for comment.

The next step for WILPF "is to hand it over to the Democratic and Republican conventions," said Crane. "We want to impress them with what *women* think." As the January/February issues of *Peace and Freedom,* WILPF's publication, stated, "WILPF's Women's Poll Project will help women make the transition from...outsiders...to a compelling voting bloc capable of influencing public policy for peace and freedom."

Local, state, and federal candidates will receive the results in the mail, said Crane, "But if they don't read it, we'll have [WILPF] members at the conventions too." WILPF is also planning to keep the National Women's Political Caucus, the National Organization of Women (NOW), and the Democratic Women's Club informed of the poll's results.

"In September we will poll the county [of Santa Cruz]," so WILPF can prove a 'gender gap,' " said Crane. The "gender gap" is a term which refers to different voting patterns between men and women. "I hate it, but there is a gender gap," she said, "and many men won't admit it. We have to fill it, particularly with older men." To help prove that women have different opinions from men, some of WILPF's 70 branches intend to continue polling women until the November elections.

According to Crane, the months of polling have resulted in an increased membership for the 200-strong Santa Cruz branch of the WILPF. "The people who have joined due to the poll have already become active members," she said. "To me, it's the best thing we've ever done."

WILPF is situated in 24 countries and had a nationwide membership of 10,000 men and women in 1982. It does not limit itself to polls. "We are a peace group," said Crane. "We work with every peace group there is. We raise money for groups worldwide." WILPF raised money to buy a tent for the Greenham Commons women, sends money to Nicaragua and El Salvador, arranges demonstrations, and gives money to organizations such as battered women's shelters.

"We give money to anyone who fights for peace," Crane said, "be they male or female. Now, if it just so happens we don't send money to men, it's not our fault; it's because mainly women fight for peace." She slapped her hand on the table and continued: "Organizations dominated by men also *have* more money. If a women's organization raises $600 from a bake sale, we're so proud. We have to work hard for it." She laughed. "In fact, we worked so hard on the poll, people actually thought we were being paid for it."

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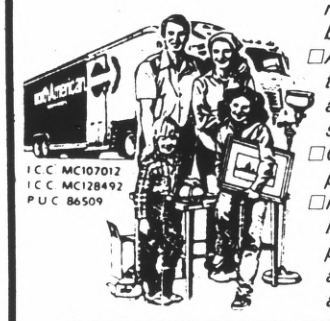

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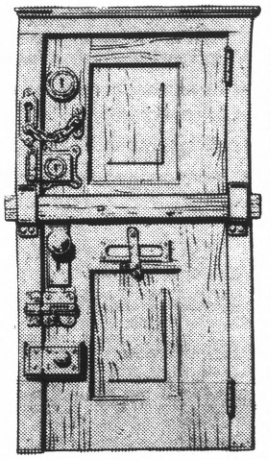

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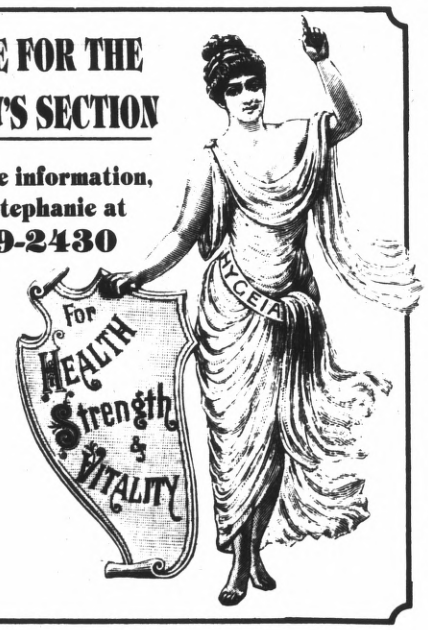

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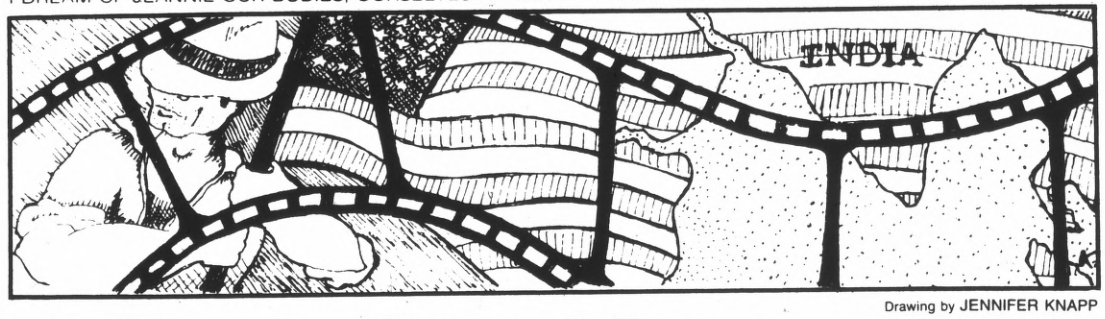

Drawing by JENNIFER KNAPP

The Temple of Imperialism

by Sharan Street

THE DARKENED ROOM WAS QUIET AND ALL eyes were turned to the screen at the cavernous Rio Theater as patrons watched the latest exploits of Indiana Jones, daring archaeologist. Those who came for grisly death scenes, improbable stunts, and witty dialogue were not disappointed. But many who saw *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* were left with a bitter, poisonous feeling after seeing one of the year's most racist and sexist movies.

At the conclusion of the film, one of the patrons yelled out, "FUCK THIS MOVIE! DO YOU SEE WHAT IT'S SAYING?" The shouter, a healthy-lunged male, upset many in the audience, but others were glad he spoke out against the blind acceptance of movies as harmless entertainment.

As a reviewer, I'd like to echo the sentiments of the anonymous critic. All summer long, radio, newspaper, and television ads will urge you to see *Temple of Doom*. Do not succumb to the temptation. Spielberg's latest film presents degrading female stereotypes and celebrates the worst in arrogant US imperialist attitudes. Your ticket stub will be interpreted by Hollwood producers as a vote for more of the same in next summer's movies.

It may seem like a hysterical overreaction to label *Temple of Doom* a celebration of US imperialism. But this subtext is an integral part of the Indiana Jones saga. George Lucas and Steven Spielberg may intend their character to fulfill our innocent yearning for new heroes, but when Indiana Jones' Third World exploits are examined, the national chauvinism they are saturated with is revealed.

Indiana Jones' adventures are set in the '30s and '40s, in the era when the US fully assumed the weight of Britain's "white man's burden." The saga of Indiana Jones returns us to a golden age, when the US was the standard-bearer for all that was right and good.

In both *Raiders* and *Temple of Doom*, Indiana Jones functions as an unofficial government agent, fulfilling the goals of his country's foreign policy. In *Raiders*, Jones saves the world from Nazi aggression. In *Temple of Doom* he rescues colonial India from its dangerous native demagogues.

In *Raiders*, Indiana Jones vies with the Nazis for the right to plunder the treasures of the Third World. The ultimate conflict is over who will be the first to unlock the secrets of the Ark of the Covenant. It's easy to see that this tale is a parable of the birth of the A-bomb, and in Spielberg's movie it's clear that the Americans and their allies triumph because the Germans don't have good (or God) on their side.

The second film is a "prequel" to *Raiders*, set in the mid '30s. Through a series of spine-rattling misadventures (accompanied by a Chinese boy and a bubble-headed nightclub singer), Indiana Jones arrives in an Indian village stricken by famine and drought. Worst of all, the villagers' children have mysteriously disappeared. These misfortunes, the village wise man asserts, occurred after a stone was stolen from the village's shrine. As it turns out, the stone is one of the magical stones sacred to Shiva, the Hindu god who protects the villagers, and it is endowed with the usual mystical powers.

Indy Jones, never one to pass up an archaeological adventure, heads for the temple where the stones have been taken. It is the home of a boy-Majarajah and his functionaries. But the palace's civilized exterior conceals a subterranean hell-hole where a demonic cult worships Kali, the she-god of destruction. The cult's high priest has captured the missing children and forced them to dig for the two remaining stones, hidden beneath the palace.

Naturally the good doctor's heart is wrenched by the plight of the unfortunate children, and naturally he will rescue them. After the requisite head-crunchings, mutilations, and other exciting special effects, Indiana Jones triumphs, and with the aid of the British-trained colonial troops, he destroys the subversive cult. (Could you really expect it to end any other way?)

In *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, Indiana Jones embodied the pluck and heroism of the American GI. In *Temple of Doom*, Jones represents another emissary from the civilized world. He is the benevolent Peace Corps missionary, armed with the scientific know-how and democratic righteousness to save the brown-skinned races from their own savagery and ignorance. When Jones arrives in the village, the suffering villagers grasp at his sleeve, begging for salvation from the Great White Archaeologist.

Temple of Doom presents two rigid stereotypes of the denizens of the Third World countries. The "good" colonial subjects are as helpless as children, or as nobly self-sacrificing as good old Gunga Din. The "bad" Indians seek to rebel against their colonial masters, and replace their good government with a brutal, devilish priesthood.

These rebellious natives are not just misguided—they are the incarnations of darkness. The vision of the evil foreigner is burned into the audience's consciousnesses. There are cold-blooded Chinese gangsters whose Western tuxedos barely conceal their beastly natures. There are fat and pompous palace bureaucrats. But at the heart of the nightmarish whirl of evil is the High Priest of Kali. His snarling visage is the incarnation of the European's secret jungle fears.

The Europeans who created the "white man's burden" placed another weight on their colonial subjects. To those living in the "savage tropics," white imperialists attributed all the superstitious and animal aspects of human behavior. This European fear of man's own nature reaches its height in the myth of cannibalism among those restless natives.

Everywhere in *Temple of Doom* lurks the spectre of cannibalism. Human skins decorate the underground caverns of the palace, vampire bats circle its towers, and sacrificial victims are barbecued in a fiery lava pit. At the end of a formal dinner, servants bring out dessert—chilled monkey brains still encased in their owners skulls. This emphasis on the barbaric eating practices is a running theme in the movie, and it brings forth the suggestion of cannibalism. Ultimately, the movie suggests that, left to their own devices, colonial subjects will fall prey to a fearsome dictator on the order of Idi Amin.

What's most disturbing about the Indiana Jones serials is their presentation of Third World countries as mysterious lands which are incomprehensible to all but a few arcane archaeologists. Third World people are dehumanized and distanced from their Northern Hemisphere counterparts. The jungles of Asia and the deserts of the Middle East are hotbeds of danger and exotic beauty. Lush forests with their crumbling religious idols contain all the world's evils.

In his search for adventure and primitive artifacts, Dr. Jones must travel to the remote and uncivilized terrain. He'd never find the worshippers of Kali roasting victims and wreaking havoc in green English pastures or under America's golden waves of grain. It's only under the exotic and alien surface of the primeval jungle that the savage still lurks.

WOMEN'S *clips*

Secretaries, But Not Partners

In a unanimous decision last week, the Supreme Court ruled that women may bring sex-discrimination suits against law firms that deny them promotion to partnership in an unfair way.

In a nine-page court opinion, Chief Justice Warren Burger concluded that Elizabeth Anderson Hishon, "Is entitled to her day in court" to prove that the prestigious Atlanta law firm of King & Spalding did not make her a partner in the firm because of her sex. The firm denies discriminating against Hishon, who is now a partner in another Atlanta law firm. Hishon has attempted to seek damages from King & Spalding, where Burger overturned the two lower federal courts who had ruled against her.

Law firms have a general practice to recruit law school graduates as associates. They then have a number of years to prove themselves, before they are either promoted or fired. This practice of partnerships is common in other fields such as advertising, architecture, medicine, and engineering. Many feminist groups have claimed that "old-boy" firms hire women, but fire them rather than promote them to full partnerships after a few years.

When Hishon, a graduate of Columbia University Law School, was hired by King & Spalding, in 1972, she was only the second woman the firm had hired—the first was a former secretary to one of the firm's leading partners. The firm now has two women among its 130 partners.

Progress Delayed

A safety bill for video display terminal (VDT) operators was postponed in the state Assembly last week so proponents "could tone down its provisions."

The bill, sponsored by Tom Hayden (D-Santa Monica), would require employers to provide VDT workers with mandatory rest breaks, more comfortable furniture, and eye exams. The bill would also allow pregnant women to be moved to non-VDT assignments without loss of pay. VDTs are believed to cause birth defects and miscarriages for women who use them while pregnant.

Quote of the Week

No ruling class ever ceded its real privileges without a struggle. The very structure of society is founded on male privilege, and men will not cede their privileges simply because doing so is more humane or just.

Susan Sontag, The Third World of Women

The Surgeon General Has Determined

A study done by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute has found that women who have heart attacks are 25 percent more likely to die within 30 days of the attack than men. Women are also more likely to suffer a second heart attack; 40 percent of the women will have a second attack within six years, as compared to only 17 percent of the men. Death from heart disease is increasing in women between 50 and 59 years old, although there has been a decline in heart disease among men. The study links the rise in cigarette smoking by women with the higher incidence of heart disease.

Title IX Rides Again

A bill designed to broaden civil rights laws against discrimination was approved May 23 by the House Judiciary and the Education and Labor Committees. The bill will allow the federal government to cut off funding to an institution if it discriminates on the basis of sex, age, race, or handicap in *any* of its programs. The bill is scheduled to go to the House floor next month, where it is expected to pass despite Reagan administration opposition.

President Reagan expressed displeasure with the bill in a recent news conference saying it is too broad. The bill, which was co-sponsored by 63 senators, is designed to counter a February 28 Supreme Court decision that was supported by the administration. The court ruled that the government could not cut off all aid to Grove City College in Pennsylvania because the school's financial aid program discriminated against women.

The Power of Women

Tides turned on a New York city mugger this week when two women, in separate incidents, chose to fight back. The two women, with the help of a small group of passersby, beat 21-year-old Raymond Francis with fists, his shoes, and "other objects."

Francis first attempted to rob 59-year-old Ereley Ham in her apartment building. She punched him in the eye and groin and Francis fled. But, apparently he did not learn his lesson. He attacked 33 year-old Hope Harris just one block away, grabbing for her purse and the four gold chains around her neck. But she too fought back, forcing Francis to flee again. He was caught by Harris, Ham and three passersby, who beat him until the police came. "They ripped his clothes off, except for his pants, and he had bruises and cuts all over his body," said arresting officer William O'Flaherty.

DECISION '84

WEAP for the Gender Gap

by Rachel Lurie

WOMEN WHO AS A GROUP ARE AFFECTED by specific issues and as a voting bloc represent a powerful force in the outcome of any election, are mobilizing at the polls, according to the Women's Economic Agenda Project (WEAP), a state-wide group committed to creating change through the ballot box.

"There is a 10 to 20 percent difference in how women vote compared to men," said Andrea Leiderman, an organizer for WEAP. This difference in voting patterns, known as the gender gap, is the key to creating progressive political change, according to Leiderman and WEAP.

"The basic goal [of the project]," Leiderman said, "is to tie together the issues that affect women with women's ability to affect change by voting."

Essentially all the issues affecting women are economically related, according to Leiderman. She referred to a fact sheet put out by WEAP which states that two out of three adults in poverty are women, and 75 percent of the poverty-stricken in the US are women and children. This trend of increasing numbers of women becoming poor is known as the "feminization of poverty."

"Women and children are most threatened by poverty," Leiderman said, "because the issues that affect them are economic ones." She said the issues that WEAP is mobilizing around include pay equity, comparable work, education, job training and affordable childcare. "All these issues relate economically to women and families. You can't separate women's issues from children's issues because women are increasingly the single heads of household," she said.

"This year is an important one to educate and mobilize women to vote," said Leiderman, "because this is the year we have to get Reagan out of office." She explained that the "Golden Era notion," which Reagan believes in, supports the idea that women provide only a supplementary income while men bring home the necessary income. This notion must be eliminated so as to do away with the economic and opportunity equalities in the workplace, according to Leiderman. Two statistics on WEAP fact sheet state that "the number of female-headed households increased by 97 percent between 1970 and 1980," and "one-half of all children in the US will live in one-parent homes for significant parts of their lives."

WEAP is non-partisan and makes no specific endorsements, according to Charlene Daigre, co-director of the project. She explained that WEAP is a networking organization whose goals are educating women on economic issues, encouraging feedback and input toward issues and taking action by voting for candidates who support these issues. WEAP is working with local groups around the state to revise and ratify an agenda that addresses the economic issues affecting women. This agenda, currently in its first draft, will be used to "educate women and mobilize them to elect into office people who will support these issues," according to Leiderman.

Ellen Davidson, co-chair of the Santa Cruz chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus said, "It's important to create a statewide network of women [who will] create a policy and legislative agenda for *all* of us."

Davidson said that the agenda will be discussed and voted on Monday, June 4 at the chapter meeting. The statewide WEAP ratification conference will be held June 9 in Sacramento.

After the ratification of the revised agenda, organizers of WEAP will return to communities to educate voters on "what we're [WEAP] supporting and what we're not supporting," according to Charlene Daigre. She said that women can use the gender gap at the polls to "really make an impact on social change."

"By going to the polls in numbers, women can make changes in public policy," Daigre said, "so we can share more equitably in the economic pie."

The agenda will be discussed and voted on in Santa Cruz at the next meeting of the National Women's Political Caucus on Monday, June 4 at 7 pm at the Sesnon House, across from Cabrillo College. For information call 425-0745.

FILM

They Came from Outer Centerville

by Don Hines

BEFORE SPIELBERG, HOLLYWOOD DIDN'T depict visitors from outer space as cute and cuddly reptilian elves. In '50s films such as Don Segal's *Invasion of the Bodysnatchers*, aliens were not childhood fantasy figures, but objects of cold War xenophobia (out to get us) and paranoia regarding internal subversion (the alien walks among us). Michael Laughlin's film *Strange Invaders* is both an exhilarating paean-to and a parody of those '50s science fiction films.

During the pre-title sequence, an alien spaceship—the typical pie-plate-with-half-a-tennis-ball-on-top model—floats above the hamlet of Centerville, Illinois. In the town below, a teenage couple neck in a pickup truck and a family straight out of *Life With Riley* watches Ed Sullivan on TV. All is quiet in Eisenhower's 1958. A title card reads "Except for the Communists and Rock and Roll, there wasn't much to worry about. Until that night . . ." The aliens land and promptly vaporize the townspeople.

Twenty-five years later Margaret Newman (Diana Scarwid) drops her daughter off with her ex-husband (Paul LeMat) and hurriedly leaves New York for their hometown, Centerville. After two weeks without word from Margaret, Charles Bigelow (LeMat) heads toward Centerville himself to try to locate his ex-wife. He finds a town stuck in the '50s—rooms are seven bucks a night, women wear bouffant hairdos and men wear DAs. He gets suspicious when no one in town remembers his wife; becomes slightly frightened when his dog disappears howling into the air; and is outright horrified when his car explodes from a blast of strange blue lightning. He escapes in a stolen car as an alien in overalls literally blows the doors off the vehicle with another bolt of blue lightning.

The bewildered Bigelow returns to New York, where, of course, no one believes his story. After a dubious tabloid newspaper prints a photo of one of the aliens, Bigelow thinks he's found an ally. But the wisecracking reporter Betty Walker (Nancy Allen), who concocted the story for the National *Informer*, thinks Bigelow is just another nut. "We don't print many alien stories these days," she says. "A two-headed dog, that's interesting. But aliens are passe."

The only folks who believe Bigelow are the aliens themselves. They come to New York to get Bigelow and the reporter. They're furious with the reporter for blowing their cover. The aliens may be handy with death-rays, but they have plenty to learn about American culture. The aliens don't "realize what a rag the National *Informer* is," says a government UFO expert. The naivete extends to their dress and manner; the aliens disguised themselves as humans when they arrived on earth, but their costumes didn't change with the times. They're still living in 1958. When an alien disguised as an Avon Lady arrives at the reporter's door, Nancy Allen mistakes the alien's anachronistic garb for retrograde fusion; she says "New Wave, right? You're in a band or something."

The film exudes a kitschy "new wave" sensibility. Unlike Spielberg's magical, Disneylandlike suburbs, Laughlin's suburbs are homes for fetishized pop-culture artifacts: quarts of Tab, sculpted flamingo ashtrays, "big-bird" fuzzy slippers. Other pop icons hide in the cast. LeMat (*Melvin and Howard*, *American Graffitti*) is making a cottage industry of himself as the protagonist in quirky middle-American comedies.

Diana Scarwid's (the oft-battered Christina Crawford in *Mommie Dearest*) spacey delivery is perfect for her role as alien wife. Veteran character actor Kenneth Tobey, star of Hawks' *The Thing*, plays a menacing landlord; Fiona Lewis, star of *Dr. Phibes Rises Again* and other horror flicks, portrays the near-catatonic Avon Lady; and none other than June Lockhart, the mother in television's *Lassie* and *Lost in Space*, plays Bigelow's mother.

Strange Invaders is rife with references to other movies and other moviemakers. Scenes echo *Bodysnatchers*, *Not of This Earth*, *Cat & Canary* and other sci-fi films. At the end of an alien-identification test, a government UFO expert (Louis Fletcher) shows Bigelow a photo of Steven Spielberg; "Oh, that's just one of our little jokes around here," says the expert.

Despite all the cinematic cross-referencing, the film is surprisingly more than a 90-minute in-joke. Laughlin obviously loves those old films too much to play them strictly for laughs. Although the film is often hilarious—when asked if in his four-year marriage he ever noticed his wife was an alien, Bigelow says, "well, she was difficult to live with, but then so was I."—Laughlin generates many creepy moments, especially when the aliens peel away quivering gangliate to remove their human disguises. *Strange Invaders* also has the happiest ending of any film since, why, *E.T.*. Laughlin reaffirms faith in the universe when he shows that lizard creatures wielding blue death rays aren't all bad.

Strange Invaders plays at the Nickelodeon.

THEATER

The Good Humor Men

by David Gingold

FEARLESSLY STRIDING INTO THE UNKNOWN land of the ad lib, Taylor Marks and Paddy Morrissey returned to "The fun mecca of the greater Castroville area," with a weekend of improvised and rehearsed zaniness at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center. At last Saturday's show, they sometimes strayed into the realm of political satire, but their main goal was just to get a laugh.

Their material included spoofs of television commercials, musical numbers, audience-aided improvisation and impersonations of famous figures. Taylor Marks has a robust, unabashed delivery, coupled with a resounding AM disc jockey voice that carries certain characters—such as the evangelizing "Reverend Jim Thrills"—well. Paddy Morrissey performed a funny, bizarre Ronald Reagan, capturing his trademark wry smile with disturbingly accurate facial mimicry. He further demonstrated his gift for impersonation with a wheezing "Bob Dylan" for Dollars, a send-up of sixties folk rock.

Since their performance encompassed such a variety of comedic styles, it was inevitable that some pieces would be flatter than others. A tired mock-Shakespeare scene relied too heavily on sophomoric sexual innuendo and scatology. Wearing a pair of panties on his head, Marks appeared as the "ghost of Frederick of Hollywood," to the accompaniment of such lines as "Thou leaves me panting upon thy panties"—nothing any ex-junior high school student would be a stranger to. They would do well to take a lesson from the Duck's Breath Mystery Theater, a comedy group resembling Marks and Morrissey, which has successfully generated laughs from the same sort of hackneyed skit.

Although the Kuumbwa audience responded favorably and vocally to almost everything, the improvised pieces elicited the most enthusiastic response. In one skit they played a sharp tandem news team, responding to questions from the audience by taking turns with each word of a sentence. For their encore, they moved through improvised scenes with the audience instructed to shout "Freeze!" whenever it grew tired of the current scene, at which point Marks and Morrissey would immediately move into a new situation. This, like most of their spontaneous pieces, was brought off hilariously; it ended with Morrissey as Fred Flintstone coping with a back-talking lawn mower (Marks).

Returning from a recent tour of the Pacific Northwest, the two had some kind words to say about the Santa Cruz audience. "This is comedy heaven," said Morrissey, and went on to say that wherever the two happen to be performing, they make a point of working local jokes into their repertoire. This was certainly the case at the Kuumbwa show, where as a guest expert on a radio call-in show, Morrissey cited the Crow's Nest and the Catalyst as prime locations for studying the science of animal husbandry.

The two comics, who met in an improvisation class at Cabrillo College, have left the now-defunct Screaming Memes comedy group to tour as a duo. Both Marks and Morrissey are currently involved in upcoming television productions. Marks portrays the comic superhero, "Plasticman," in a show that has been syndicated nationally and is slated for exposure on San Jose's channel 36 (triumph of sorts for the San Jose native) in the fall. Paddy Morrissey will appear in segments of *Television Parts*, a comedy pilot produced by ex-Monkee Michael Nesmith, which will be carried by NBC this spring.

Marks and Morrissey profess to be happy touring the country with their melange of comic skits. They currently enjoy a great deal of freedom in doing what they want to do, compared to the early days of the Screaming Memes group (circa 1978) when they were limited to children's theater and family entertainment in order to receive state funding. Proposition 13 did away with any hope of such funding, and opened the way for these two comics to follow their own unrestricted directions. The result is a mixed bag of some tired juvenile skits, and some inspired improvisational humor.

Marks and Morrissey play Friday and Saturday at the Kuumbwa Theater. Shows start at 8 pm.

UCSC Authors

Defenders of the Write

by Dave Pyle

"EVERYTHING TELLS A STORY, IF YOU ONLY look at it closely enough," said Gregory Bateson. The desire to find that story, that kernel of truth in any shape or form is what drives most writers to their craft. But the writers who teach the Creative Writing program at UCSC are also driven by another motive: they are trying to preserve an art that is fast becoming obsolete in a morass of quick gratification and technological competition. While giving young writers a solid grounding in poetry, playwriting, fiction and non-fiction, Page Stegner, Carter Wilson and Jim Houston also pursue their art alone. Each is an established writer; each tells a different story.

Page Stegner, a weather-beaten, burly man who looks as if he would be more at home in a tuna-trawler than esconced behind a typewriter, confides frankly that fiction writing wasn't what he had originally planned for a career: "I started out to be a critic. The first book I wrote was a critical study of Nabokov's English writings. But I had a story in me and one day I sat down and typed out 60 pages of it and sent it off to my publisher. It had never occurred to me before. That ended up being *The Edge*. Next thing I knew I had a contract. It was then that I decided to become a professional fiction writer." Similarly, Jim Houston began writing what he calls "propaganda" for the Air Force during a tour in Europe, and Carter Wilson began writing anthropological research papers as a graduate student in Mexico.

Jim Houston is a local; born and raised in San Francisco, he studied at San Jose State and Stanford. He has lived in Santa Cruz since 1962. It is a personal choice which just happened to coincide with the establishment of UCSC. "If the university closed down tomorrow, I would still be here," he said. "When the university opened up in '65, I began to get acquainted with the people teaching here. In '68 I was offered a job by Page, who I knew from graduate school at Stanford. He was trying to define a comprehensive writing program. When he asked me if I wanted to teach a class, I accepted. I don't have a regular appointment here, I just teach one advanced workshop and most years I just teach one class."

The author of five novels (most notably *Farewell to Manzanar*, co-authored with his wife) and a plethora of non-fiction works, smiled easily. "I came up here to teach. I don't go to committee meetings. Teaching is a great experience for me, because the subject of the workshop is the thing I'm most concerned with: writing fiction. Coming in to teach juniors and seniors, all of whom have a high language aptitude, is a wonderful situation to be in. When you leave the campus environment, it's hard to meet 15 people who are articulate and really interested in fiction to sit down and share ideas with. I always look forward to teaching here. The writer's life is very solitary and you spend a lot of time alone thinking about this stuff, but you don't always have a forum for voicing what's on your mind. The people in the neighborhood don't give a damn: they're doing something else."

> 'Publishing houses have become like Campbells—only they're processing words instead of chicken noodle soup.'
>
> *Page Stegner*

Carter Wilson, a bearded, soft-spoken man, concurs. "I've never resented the time spent on a student's writing. I feel that if you approach it right, you treat the student's work as if it were your own. You didn't write it, but you feel as if you had a hand in its creation." However, he says wryly, "It has caused me to write less—to work harder and write less. I had no idea how I was going to make a living, and it turned out the only jobs I've been offered were teaching writing. I feel into it. It's hard to think of another kind of teaching that is so rewarding. The people who are in it want to write; they aren't there because their parents want them to do it, so you never see any truculence on the part of the student."

All the teachers in the program consider themselves, first and foremost, professional writers. Each has his own method for achieving the state of mind that is as much a part of their trade as a hammer is to a carpenter. Both Wilson and Houston work in the mornings because, as Wilson said, "I've found I like to work as early as I can in the morning before other things get into my head." Houston added, "Right now I'm working on a novel and I work three or four hours every morning on it. I do a lot of meditation before I get started to get my head clear so I can come to the typewriter with what I hope is maximum clarity of mind. I try to have nothing on my mind but characters, situations and forward motion of the narrative. Whether or not you are inspired on that particular day is beside the point: writing every day becomes the pattern your life falls into. Somebody once asked Norman Mailer what he meant by being professional. He said 'Being a professional means being able to work on a bad day.' I put that up on the wall."

Page Stegner Photo by LAURIE COLE

Stegner takes a more nuts and bolts approach to the creative process. "I'm not sure I believe in any Muse or inspiration, mostly it's a matter of sitting down and doing it. It never gets any easier. I just get out there on a regular basis. The people who wait for the Muse to strike are either not at the typewriter when it strikes, or she won't strike. Somehow, if you go out there and sit down and sharpen your pencils and look at your typewriter long enough, things begin to come. I see 90 percent of the process of writing as involved with self discipline, with ten percent talent. Great experience is not a prerequisite. As Flannery O'Connor said, 'Anybody who has lived through puberty has enough material to last them the rest of their lives.' It does take some distance and perspective, though."

Perspective, imagination, and the other mental mechanics required for writing haven't changed since words were invented, though the technology that writers can use has changed drastically. One hundred years ago pencils were innovation, then came pens, typewriters, E-Zrase, and now, the word processor. The idea that high-tech age will have a great effect on the process of writing is greeted with skepticism by the three authors. Stegner admitted, "I have a crabby attitude towards computers. The data processor may make the mechanics of writing easier, but the writer with his blank-screen will still be facing the same problem. I think that what the word processor will do for the writer who uses one is to make him write worse. Somehow, to simply be able to look at a screen and move a sentence or jiggle with it electronically, short circuits the whole process. It's in the process of retyping the whole damn page just to get three words right that one subconsciously edits, rewrites, refines, not just those three words, but the whole thing. The absence of this process shows up to me even in the letters I receive from people on campus. The thought that somehow the machine is going to make the prose elegant is disastrous."

Wilson sees changes coming in the novel format itself. No longer will we be passive readers, vicariously enjoying the experience of others; we will be characters ourselves. "One thing seems fairly certain: that we will have novels in the form of software, somewhat like a video game. You have to participate to reach the end, or decide how you want it to end. The idea is similar to, but not exactly like, the Dungeons and Dragons fantasy game. These new novels will be open-minded—you will make your own decision as you read along."

Changes in the whole business of modern writing range from how and what the work is written on, to the most prosaic end of publishing. Stegner says, "I think the rise of 'pop' literature over the more serious is due in part to the decline and fall of the family-run publishing houses. Now, virtually all are owned by huge conglomerates: Southern Pacific, Coca Cola—They own the industry. They may not do the editing, but their accountants are in there looking at the red and the black ink. They are pushing publishers toward the 'sure sellers.' The relationship that existed between the writer and the publisher when I began writing no longer exists. You used to think of the publisher as 'my publisher,' and the editor as 'my editor,' and they thought of you as 'my writer.' You expect a long-term relationship. You knew that if your second book was a bit of a turkey, but not that bad, the house would publish it. If they had to eat a little of it, that was okay, because the third one was going to be a block buster. They had a certain faith in you. I don't think that exists anymore. Part of it is the way publishing houses have become—like Campbell's—only processing words instead of chicken noodle soup."

Stegner now writes mostly environmentally oriented non-fiction; the damming of a pristine river, the touristification of a backwoods town, the effects of off-shore oil drilling. He loves this work not only because it deals with issues he cares about, but because it also allows him the freedom to travel and observe. This is what many writers have in common. The only price they must pay upon returning is to share that experience with the reader. "The writing that I do allows me to couple work and pleasure into one thing," says Stegner. "Someone once asked Ansel Adams if he would like to take a vacation. He replied, 'I am always on vacation. I do what I like to do.' If you can put those two things together, well, you're pretty lucky."

ANNOUNCEments

NEIGHBORHOOD FOOD CO-OP invites the public to its annual Open House, Saturday, June 2, from 10am to 5pm. "Organically Grown" is the theme, food tasting, live music and member prices for all will be featured.

The Neighborhood Food Co-op is located at 328 A Ingalls St., between Fair and Swift, two blocks off of Mission St. For more information, call 426-1299.

MANY CURRENT INTERNSHIP opportunities are available, in the Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, and Humanities. Check for our gold announcements at the academic boards and colleges, or access your b account on the nearest terminal—help intern—, or stop by Cooperative Education, 205 Central Services, x2396.

COALITION FOR NICARAGUA is organizing an afternoon of door-to-door outreach in the neighborhoods of Santa Cruz on Sunday, June 3. We will meet at 1pm at the Louden Nelson Center to pass out maps and literature, to do some role-playing, and to answer questions. The neighborhood canvass will go from 2:30 to around 5:30. We will then meet at 159 Myrtle St. (corner of Myrtle and Laurel) for a post-canvass get-together where we can collect materials and money, and share our experiences. Call Brian at 429-2669 for more information.

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UCSC WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM invites you...women volleyball players and future members to a social and informative "get together" on Friday, June 1, 2pm to dusk at the Stevenson Picnic area. Bring your swimsuit, your appetite, and your volleyball skills for a fun afternoon with the team. Meet the coach, former players, and future players. Contact Cindy Kerwin 429-4532, or leave a message at 429-2531 for further information.

CREATIVE WRITING MAJORS: Please submit your portfolio to either Page Stegner, 129 Porter or George Hitchcock, 217 Porter by Noon, June 4, if you have not yet been accepted to the major.

PRE-MED APPLICANTS: Last workshops for secondary applications and interviewing techniques, June 12 and 13, 10-11am at the Cowell A-Frame. For questions, call Rosejoanne at x4636.

VOLUNTEER HEALTH AIDES wanted. Initial meeting on Monday, June 11, at 7:30pm at the Westside Community Health Center. 1700 Mission St., Suite 102, Santa Cruz. Call 425-5028 for more information.

PLEASE BE ADVISED that the Chancellor will not have open office hours on Tuesday, June 5, as he will be out of town. Please note that the last open office hours of the quarter will be on Tuesday, June 12.

THE PEACE ACTION COMMITTEE—a group that has mobilized students and educators on peace issues, empowerment, and international policies, is trying to build a peace library in its office. The library will be located below KZSC, behind Crown college. They are looking for any donations of books, literature, bookshelves, etc. anything that will be appropriate for the library. Bring donations to the A-frame on campus or call Sara at 458-2195.

"MID EAST STUDY TOUR AND PEACE SCHEDULE FOR JUNE DEPARTURE": a study tour and peace delegation to Jordan, Syria, Israel and the Occupied Territories will depart June 17, from New York. Organized by the Resource Center for Nonviolence, the group will be headed by Scott Kennedy who has traveled a dozen times to the region. Lasting 18 days, the focus of the tour will be contact with those people and organizations favoring a negotiated settlement based on mutual recognition and creation of a Palestinian state to coexist alongside Israel. Some group time and individual free time will enable visits to sites of cultural and religious interest.

For more information contact: Resource Center for Nonviolence, PO Box 23241, Santa Cruz, CA 95063. (408) 423-1626.

FIELD TRIP TO UCSC'S PROPOSED RESEARCH PARK AREA: On Sunday, June 3, the California Native Plant Society will lead a field trip to look at the plants of "Area A" of UCSC's proposed research and developement park. This is a unique area of coastal grassland.

Meet at the Barn Theater parking lot at the Bay Drive entrance of UCSC at 10am. High top boots are suggested to avoid sharp grass seeds. For more information call trip leader Roy Buck at 426-4926.

HOSTEL=HOSPITALITY. If you're leaving Santa Cruz this summer and are returning in September to seek offcampus housing, remember that temporarily when you return to town from Sept.12 you can stay in the UC campus Hostel. The Hostel will offer inexpensive temporary accommodations, on campus, for UCSC students who need them at $5 a night. For more information, contact Off Campus Housing at x4435. OffCampus Housing is open 9am to 4:30pm, Monday through Friday, and is located across from the West Field House in the Housing Services Bldg.

GRADUATE STUDENTS: Friday, June 1 is the last day to complete all requirements for a master's or Ph.D. degree to be conferred upon completion of spring quarter. Office of the Graduate Division.

CAMPUSWIDE COMMITTEES FOR 1984-85: Positions are still available for students to serve on these campuswide committees for 1984-85: Affirmative Action, Arts and Lectures, Community Service Projects, EOP/SAA Advisory, Ethnic Studies, Financial Aid (minority student needed), Handicapped Services (handicapped students needed), Housing and Food Services, Media Council, Regents' Professors and Lectures, Students with Families, Unoccupied Cowell Ranch Buildings. Applications are available at the Campus Activities Office and are due on Tuesday, June 5.

SILENT VIGIL IN PROTEST of US militarism and intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. A 15-minute silent protest will take place in mourning of the victims of US policy in the region. Put your feelings into action and express your dissent each Wednesday at Whole Earth Parking Lot, across from the mailbox: 12:40-12:55pm.

THE UCSC EARLY MUSIC CONSORT and UCSC Chamber Singers will perform on Tuesday June 5 in the UCSC Concert Hall at 8pm. Admission is FREE. For further information call the Publicity office at 429-2031.

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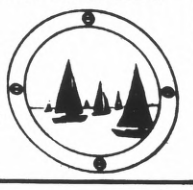

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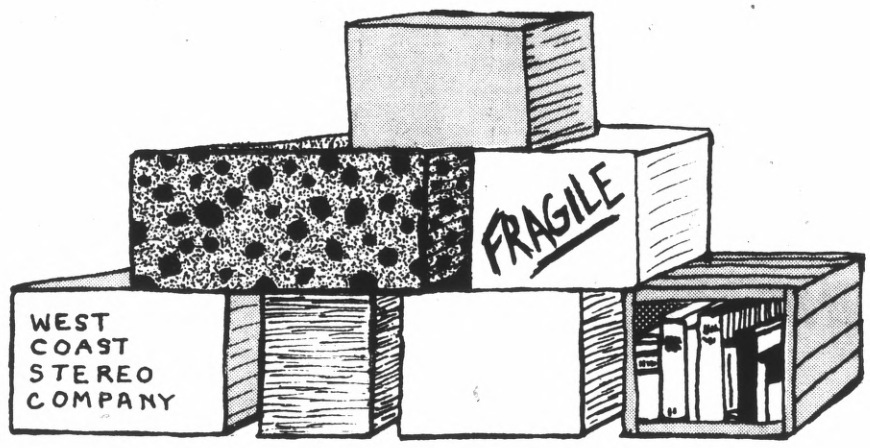

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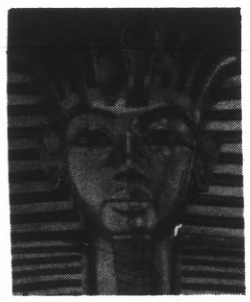

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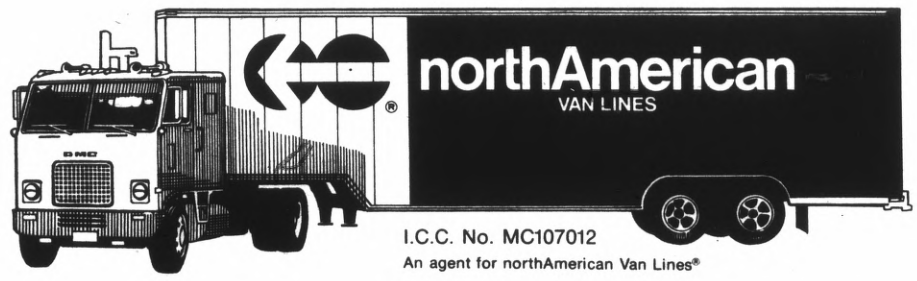

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